

## Refugees tell of mass killings in Uganda

Members of the Langi and Acholi tribes in Uganda, refugees from President Amin's regime in Tanzania yesterday. They said President Amin had given orders for all of the tribes in the armed forces, police and service to be liquidated. In Kampala, Amin expressed his determination to the Commonwealth conference in June.

## Two tribes 'being liquidated'

January, Feb 23.—A two tribes is under attack, refugees who fled from Amin's regime said. Orders had been issued to "liquidate" all members of the Langi and Acholi tribes in the Army, police and prison.

President Amin ordered the two tribes to be "liquidated" in the Army, police and prison. He planned to remove the tribes from the Army and replace them with recruits from the tribes.

President Amin ordered the two tribes to be "liquidated" in the Army, police and prison. He planned to remove the tribes from the Army and replace them with recruits from the tribes.

President Amin ordered the two tribes to be "liquidated" in the Army, police and prison. He planned to remove the tribes from the Army and replace them with recruits from the tribes.

## Is show revulsion at thought of Amin visit

Correspondent

Members of the House of Commons yesterday expressed revulsion at the thought of a visit to Uganda by President Amin. The House of Commons expressed revulsion at the thought of a visit to Uganda by President Amin.

Members of the House of Commons yesterday expressed revulsion at the thought of a visit to Uganda by President Amin. The House of Commons expressed revulsion at the thought of a visit to Uganda by President Amin.

## BP holding main share in big new oilfield

By Roger Violeto

Detailed evaluation of an oil field by British Petroleum/Conoco/Statol in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea last summer has led to speculation that BP may have a majority share in a new oilfield at least as big as its Forties discovery.

Much excitement has been generated within the discovery group by the find, which is in relatively shallow water, 225ft, with apparently good reservoir characteristics. Those factors could make development of the field easier and less costly than some other new finds in the North Sea and Norwegian area.

The new oilfield is in block 7/12 about twenty miles from the median line that divides the North Sea and is due east of Aberdeen. BP, which has taken over as operator for the group, is planning a series of appraisal wells this summer to confirm preliminary geological indications.

Comparisons with BP's Forties field raise the possibility of the new discovery producing more than 400,000 barrels of oil a day. Although it is only 35 miles north-west of the Ekofisk group of oilfields it is unlikely that the pipeline from that area to Teesside could accommodate a flow of that size.

BP "farmed" into the block last year, taking a share previously held by Gulf. The deal gave BP a 57.5 per cent holding against Conoco's 25 per cent, Statoil's 12.5 per cent and the Norwegian Petroleum consortium's 5 per cent.

Statol, the Norwegian state oil company, announced yesterday that the second well drilled in the Statfjord field in far northern waters has been tested at a flow rate of 12,553 barrels a day through a 4 inch choke.

Those figures also indicate another large oil deposit, but Statol said in a statement that further evaluation would be required before it could be established whether the find was commercially exploitable.

Statol has a half stake in the field and the other shareholders are Mobil, Conoco, Esso, Shell, Saga, Amoco, Amerasia Hess and Texas Eastern. Statol is also a half shareholder in another find announced yesterday, this time in block 1/9 south of the Ekofisk field. Testing produced oil and gas, but the company did not disclose flow rates.

The Ross Rix, which made the discovery is moving to drill on block 15/9 before returning to block 1/9 for new appraisal drilling that Statol will be required to establish the commercial possibilities of the field.



Mr Michael Harris, Under Sheriff of the County of London, with LSE students yesterday.

## Barricade at LSE stops sheriff

By Robert Parker

There was a vain attempt yesterday to serve a High Court possession order on about five hundred students who have been occupying the administration block at the London School of Economics for the past two weeks in protest about tuition fee increases.

An order granted to the LSE on Tuesday instructed the students to leave by midday yesterday. But when Mr Michael Harris, Under Sheriff of the County of London, arrived at 1.10 pm with two senior police officers to serve the order he found the occupied area heavily fortified. He was not obstructed.

After good-humoured exchanges with students outside Mr Harris left. He said he hoped he could return peacefully, as he had done 25 years previously to take a course in economics.

Mr Harris went to the first-floor entrance of the occupied area, but the doors were locked. Mr John Cruse, senior treasurer of the students' union and one of four people on whom the High Court order was served, told Mr Harris he had no key.

Mr Harris said: "I have got a court order which unfortunately I have to enforce. It is going to be enforced. I should like to take possession peacefully, but if I cannot, the only alternative is to take possession by force. I do not want to do that."

He spoke on the telephone with Miss Wanda Goldwaite, general secretary of the union, who was inside the occupied area. She refused on behalf of the students to admit him.

During the afternoon students from King's College near by urged the LSE students to sit down in the main entrance and obstruct the police. Their appeal had only limited success, and after a while they left.

There was generally good humour and moderation throughout yesterday. The two senior policemen were amused by a slogan outside the occupied area saying "Welcome to our friends in blue. Fight for the right to strike."

One reporter who was allowed in said no damage had been caused. It was remarkably clean everywhere.

It was believed that the police would be able to "break down" the order giving the students what they want and without exacerbating matters.

Call for strike: Britain's 800,000 students are being urged to take action for 24 hours next Wednesday in protest at the Government's proposed increase in tuition fees (the Press Association reports).

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, announced last night that the NUS had called a national day of action. It will include occupations of universities, polytechnics and college buildings, lobbying of councillors, rallies, and student-staff open meetings.

Students at the Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, occupied the administrative building yesterday in pursuit of various demands, including no increase in fees.

## Bread strike is called off

A threatened national bread strike over equal pay for six thousand women workers was called off last night.

After four hours of talks at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (the Bakers' Union and the Federation of Bakers said they had reached agreement. It is understood the employers agreed to the equal pay demand without their previous requirement that men should take a pay cut.

## Dr Kreisky reminds Israel of Palestinian rights

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Feb 23

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, appeared today before 3,000 delegates to the Israel Labour Party's convention and told them that the Palestinian people had as much right as Israelis to demand recognition of their national entity.

Referring to Israel's insistence that Palestinians should represent the Palestinians in peace negotiations, the Chancellor said: "I want to tell you, dear friends, that you will not be able to choose who shall represent those people."

Dr Kreisky was among an unprecedented array of political dignitaries from 17 countries attending the convention which is to elect the party's candidate for Prime Minister and leader in the parliamentary elections on May 17. Voting by secret ballot began last night.

Dr Kreisky, who is of Jewish descent, has been unpopular here for outspoken comments including his support for recognition of the Palestinians. He was applauded as he stated that although he was not a Zionist he felt a common fate with the "community to which my ancestors belonged."

But he said sharply that it was not for Israel to say whether the area where the Palestinians want their homeland was viable. "When you established your state?" he asked, "could it have been foreseen you would develop in such a fashion?"

The Israel Labour Party's election platform opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state independent of Jordan.

In a brief speech before the polling, Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, said that during the two years and nine months of his administration the country had gained strength and enjoyed quiet borders. He closed on a personal note, asking: "Wouldn't a vote against me mean no confidence in the man and what we have done? How will the party explain why the Prime Minister was changed?"

Mr Peres, the rival candidate, spoke at greater length, emphasizing domestic problems including the social gap, inflation, labour unrest, economic scandals, the decline in immigration and the rise in emigration.

He said polls showed that the party was declining and would not obtain the 750,000 votes needed to hold its own.

Mr Rabin could count on the support of the party machinery, of much of the large Tel Aviv area delegates and of delegates from kibbutzim.

Mr Peres was believed to have the support of most of the Jerusalem and Haifa branches of the party as well as that of delegates from development towns, where many Jewish immigrants from Arab countries have settled.—Reuter.

## Labour NEC demand for new strategy rejected

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's national executive, which two weeks ago wanted a reconciliation with the Government, yesterday reverted to its basic instinct by demanding of Mr Callaghan that a joint working party with ministers should be allowed to embrace an alternative economic strategy.

The Prime Minister made clear however that such a proposition would not be entertained and that there was going to be no change in government policy in mid-term. He added that it might be possible to hold discussions on economic policy later, but certainly not now.

Left-wing members on the national executive were clearly suffering withdrawal symptoms from their joint meeting with Cabinet ministers last week, particularly as they thought Mr Callaghan had made some provocative remarks.

The attack was led by Mr Mikardo, who had adopted a conciliatory role at the joint meeting, but yesterday he stated that the Prime Minister had produced the idea of joint working parties like "rabbits out of a hat."

Mr Callaghan had suggested a number of joint working parties, including industrial policy, unemployment, prices and education. Mr Mikardo, and some of his colleagues, argued yesterday, however, that an alternative economic strategy should be part of any discussions.

Mr Mikardo complained that Mr Callaghan had been a bit abrasive in his remarks at the joint meeting. The executive was not seeking a confrontation but its honest endeavour was to change policies in order "that we can go forward together to win the next general election."

Pressure on the Prime Minister to allow discussion on an alternative economic strategy also came from Mr Atkinson, party treasurer, Mr Heffer and Mrs Castle, who stated that the joint meeting had been "disappointing and disturbing."

When asked to intervene in the debate by Mr John Chidmers, party chairman, Mr Callaghan said he had suggested joint meetings on industrial policy, but any discussion on an alternative economic strategy was a matter for discussion. "Let us make a start on things where we agree," he said.

While Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, stated that an alternative strategy might emerge from discussions on industrial policy, the Prime Minister made clear that the national executive could examine an alternative strategy if it wished, but it would not be part of any joint talks.

## Defeat on devolution guillotine puts Cabinet in straitjacket

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Few options will be open to the Cabinet this morning when it meets to decide whether to continue with the devolution Bill, which seeks to set up elected assemblies in Scotland and Wales. The humiliating defeat on Tuesday night of the attempt to impose a timetable to ensure the Bill's passage through the Commons this session makes that much plain.

Even allowing for the united opposition of the Tories, it was essentially a defeat of the Government by its backbenchers. More than 40 are now disenchanted with the Bill that they refused all the blandishments and pressures of the whips, and Mr Callaghan, to vote for the guillotine motion. That is the central face the Cabinet must accept.

Ministers were putting on a brave face yesterday and saying that the committee stage will proceed. Indeed, the Opposition has been warned that next week allows Tuesday and Wednesday to the continuation of the committee stage. But Labour realises that the Bill is virtually dead.

Without a guillotine it is so full of volatile material, open to challenge and amendment, that opportunities for delay and obstruction are manifold.

There are three courses for ministers to consider. First, they might continue with the Bill, hoping that the Commons stages can be completed in time for the session, with the possibility of prolonging the session to December if necessary to enable them to do so. That idea was described as "pie in the sky" by a Labour opponent last night.

After 13 days and nights the Commons has just completed consideration of three clauses in a 115-clause Bill, and the second reading of the new clause providing for referendums in Scotland and Wales, apart from procedural motions on the closure of debates, and the Government has had majorities of between 19 and 267.

But the real defeat has been inflicted by those opponents of the Bill, the Conservatives, Labour, and Liberal, who have tabled vast numbers of amendments and sustained debate on them without ever being justifiably accused of filibustering. Mr Foot, Leader of the House, who in the past has made good use of the backbencher's power, has recognized that fact with generosity.

His past successes are, indeed, an inspiration to the dissidents today. What could be done with the Parliament No 2 Bill to reform the House of Lords in 1967-68, could be repeated with the devolution Bill. So it has turned out.

Secondly, the Government could decide to put the Bill into cold storage for the time being and bring in a quick Bill to authorize referendums in Scotland and Wales as soon as possible.

That course was being urged by some Labour opponents yesterday; but it would mean the end of the Bill this session, and there would be much argument about the form of the questions.

The third possibility is that the Government will accept the Shadow Cabinet proposition, supported by the Liberals, of an all-party convention on the constitution. It would have the task of agreeing on the powers and functions of the proposed assemblies, and on the future representation at Westminster of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. A redrafted Bill would then be based on common ground.

What the convention should consider would be open to discussion within the parties. Obviously, the Liberals would like the terms of reference to be extended to cover the introduction of proportional representation for elections to the Scottish and Welsh assemblies as well as to the European Parliament and, eventually, Westminster.

Reform of the House of Lords, inextricably interwoven in the general reform plans, would be another candidate for inclusion.

But any deviation from the commitment given in the Queen's Speech to legislation on devolution this session will be seized upon by the nationalists as proof. The slaughter of Labour in Scotland and Liberal candidates at the next general election would be their aim, and the abandonment of the Bill would be for them a propaganda coup.

Mr Callaghan's view is that the Government has done its best to carry out its promise, and that the proposals have been thwarted by the combined efforts of a united Conservative Party (which earlier seemed likely to split on the issue), an almost united Liberal Party in opposition to the Labour Government, and so Labour dissidents.

He and other Cabinet ministers are pointing out to their political audiences in Scotland and Wales that Labour now seem to be the only party committed to the carrying out of power to new assemblies, preserving the unity of the United Kingdom. Today they will consider whether there may be some other way of devolving powers to Scotland and Wales.

The Prime Minister is anxious to let it be known that the Government does not

## 'Private Eye' sellers lose appeal

By Marcel Berlins

Legal Correspondent

Libel writs issued by Sir James Goldsmith against 17 distributors of 'Private Eye' were not an abuse of the process of the court and he was entitled to proceed with them, the Court of Appeal decided by two to one yesterday.

Lord Justice Scarman and Lord Justice Bridge rejected argument by the distributors that Sir James's real motive for

taking action was to stifle 'Private Eye's' outlets.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in a dissenting judgment, found that Sir James's predominant purpose was to stop the magazine from being distributed. That was a purpose outside the legitimate scope of the legal process, and the court should not allow the actions to continue, he said.

His opinion, however, was criticised by the other two judges. The court dismissed the appeal of Sperring Ltd, of Southampton, in a sample case for all 17 distributors, from a decision by Mr Justice Stocker, who had overturned a decision by a High Court master staying Sir James's action.

Costs were awarded against Sperring, but will in fact be paid by 'Private Eye'. The total costs are estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Law Report, page 6

## I plan to 'fricans' white land

removal of various forms of discrimination were Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Minister. The most dramatic purchase by people of all 'one of several reforms' by a commission of inquiry rejected at the time by the

## Mr Agee

failed to gain the protection of the courts against a deportation order. The Home Secretary said any person resident

## I posts

Labour Party working party plans to put council members are trade union members authority committees

## Mr Hattersley in merger controversy

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was at the centre of a controversy after refusing to stop a contested merger between Morris and Babcock and Wilcox. A Monopolies Commission panel held, by a majority of three to two, that the takeover might operate against the public interest.

## EEC poll talks

Early talks on European direct elections are being sought by the Labour Party national executive with Mr Robert Home Secretary, and Dr Owen, Foreign Secretary.

## Mr Amalrik detained

Paris police briefly detained Mr Andre Amalrik, the Soviet dissident, who was protesting outside the Elysee Palace against President Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to meet him.

## Dr Burns attacks Carter Budget

Mr Carter's Administration was severely criticized yesterday by Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve System, for producing policies that caused new inflation.

The Budget, which stepped up public spending, included a plan for cash rebates to every American, which would weaken business confidence.

## Ulster shooting: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

## Fraud allegations: A new report on allegations of social security fraud, submitted by Mr John Sprot, MP, are expected to be published next month.

## Holidays: Fewer people took holidays away from home last year but they spent more.

## Motorway: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

## Obituary: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

## Obituary: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

## Obituary: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

## Obituary: Mr Peter Hill, aged 45, a prominent Londonderry businessman, was shot dead near his home in Linagrad Road, Londonderry, last night.

Leader page, 15	Letters, On a return to free collective bargaining, from Sir Keith Joseph, and on the inner cities, from Sir Frank Marshall, and others
Leading articles: Constitution of the United Kingdom: Black Africa and Asia Arts, page 9	Michael Rattcliffe at the Monte Carlo Television Festival; Irving Warrle on Proulx on Parade (Aldwych Theatre); Books, page 12
Richard Holmes reviews 'Utopia and Revolution' by Melvin L. Little; David Piper on The Paintings of Correggio by Cecil Gould; Jon Trevelin on a pair of P. G. Wodehouse studies	Obituary
Dr L. F. Cooling, Miss Rosalind Atkinson Sport, pages 10 and 11	Rugby: Michael Phillips' Wincanton prospect; Rugby Union: France unchanged against Scotland; Football: Cardiff City prepare for crucial Cup tie; Cricket: West Indies chase victory
Features, pages 8, 14	Richard Harris looks at the Japanese article on trade with Europe; Caroline Moorehead on the plight of elderly widow; Prudence Glynn on fashion
Business news, pages 17-22	Stock markets: Early demand sent the FT index over 400 again and by the close it stood 4.4 up at 402.1
Peter Jay Column: The problem of keeping up with the Joneses	Business features: Carol Appleby on how East Germany's economic difficulties are being aggravated by political pressures
Business Diary: The end of a 30-year milk round	

## Britain reminds Russia of Helsinki spirit

Britain has asked the Soviet Union to act in the spirit of Helsinki in considering some 40 cases of Soviet citizens who want to come to this country.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, raised the question with Mr Nikolai Lunin, the Soviet Ambassador, yesterday in the course of a general discussion on human rights.

He pointed out that of the people seeking to come to Britain from the Soviet Union some wanted to join relatives permanently, and others wanted to visit relatives.

The obstacle on the Russian side seems to be the strong disapproval of Soviet citizens who have left their homeland to settle in a foreign country.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts emphasized the importance attached by Britain to the Helsinki agreements.

Vienna, Feb 23.—Bulgarian emigrant representatives today claimed that Bulgaria had significantly stepped up repression against "non-conformist circles" since the Helsinki conference.—Agence France-Presse.

our Best Review is on

# easy matter to settle

## but is it?

Is the rent review notice valid?

What is the current market rental value?

Will the improvements we have made to the property be taken into account?

For advice on these and the many other problems of rent review negotiations,

### Edward Erdman







for vigorous  
over pre-election  
they hold a key  
democratic pro-  
They had some-  
sledding in the  
d to misleading  
adlines, giving  
into the public

doaster will be investigated, but the special exercise has cost us more than \$100,000, and we are down to £15,000. We cannot continue this exercise indefinitely."

Mr Sproat said he was "absolutely horrified" that letters were sent to him, and constant reference had been passed on to the press. He was constitutionally improper.

He said he would continue his campaign. He thought the voters should be made aware of the situation. He had had floods of letters expressing the same view. The statistics offered in the first report were "slippery" and "misleading." The war department tried to avoid prosecuting people.

Mr Sproat cited a case where he had alleged that a man was retaining unemployment benefits while working in a public house. The allegation had been substantiated, but the department had not prosecuted because the man was paid in cash.

The £5,000-a-year managing director of a steel company decided to send a funny message to a former purmenentary whom he had recently disagreed, magistrates at Walsall, West Midlands, were told yesterday. After the Christmas drinks with another company director he sent a message over their telex machine.

Among other things, mostly obscene, his message read: "I hope you die over Christmas and I can have your house."

Stuart Royston James McGleish, aged 30, of Wrekin Avenue, Newport, Salop, who pleaded guilty to sending a message of indecent and menacing character by the public telex service, was fined £30.

Mr Gerald Chulloner, for the defence, said: "This was done in a moment of madness. There would be no lady operators on duty at either end."

The Mail Users' Association, which represents the Post Office's commercial customers, has asked it to resume a limited postal collection on Sundays, which was halted last May for a year experimentally at an estimated saving of about £5m. The Post Office is unlikely to make any decision until the experiment is complete.

\*Recommended price for 20, correct at time of going to press

for vigorous  
over pre-election  
they hold a key  
democratic pro-  
They had some-  
sledding in the  
d to misleading  
adlines, giving  
into the public

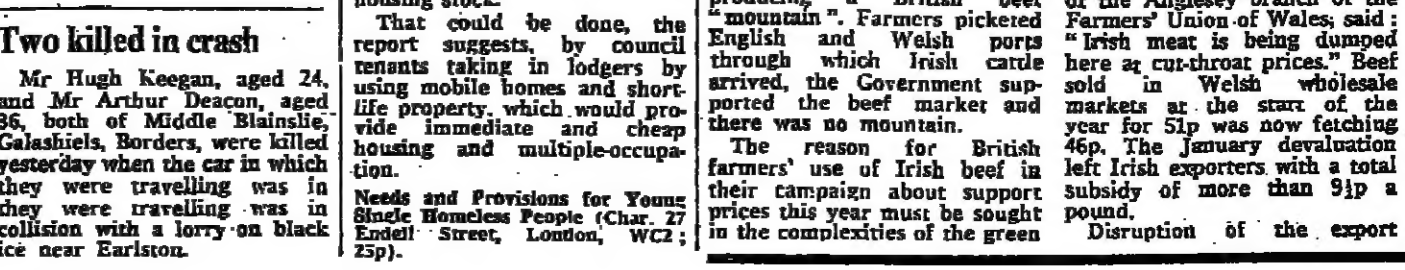
### Bone-marrow boy

Anthony Nolan, aged five, who has a bone-marrow disease, was said to be making satisfactory progress in Canterbury Hospital yesterday, after dropping a bowl on his foot at his home near Ashford.

**LOW TO MIDDLE TAR GROUP** As defined in H.M. Government Tables.  
**EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING**



Farmers' Union, said:  
not covering our com-  
memories of 1974 are  
farmers' minds. The  
ment can either give  
parity with the devalu-  
green pound or it can  
be a beef premium  
the British price will  
be equivalent of that paid  
producer in Eire."



...atives  
...investiga-  
...charged  
...lied the  
...the Cl...  
...Press.



## ST EUROPE

### Mr Amalrik in brush with Paris police during Elysée protest

Mr Amalrik, the dissident historian, brought confrontation with the police but got him no more than a warning. He attempted to meet Giscard d'Estaing and all French support for the Kremlin. He told his bluntly to come to France demanding that the President be removed. He said the very fact Amalrik could come to make his views as proof enough that he existed here. But he refused to insist on a visit to the President. He said the only leader prepared to Amalrik on his own was M. Georges Marchais, the leader of the Communist Party. His talents as an and broadcasting the full M. Marchais in a polemical tele- vision with Mr Amalrik only to confirm the convictions of for or against the same. Amalrik showed in his alon', that he is pre- go to great lengths his demand for an with President Giscard. Bearing a placard id "Insist on the of the Helsinki he marched on the ace early today in a aut aimed at revers- ident's decision not tim. me his brush with On the pretext of an eck, Mr Amalrik was police post near by, was detained for minutes before being leave. Finding this comparable to what expect to receive at of the Soviet secret



A policeman reaching out to seize Mr Amalrik's placard as the Soviet historian stood outside the Elysée. It reads: "Insist on application of the Helsinki accords."

essence of the four-page Brezhnev message to the French President last week, he claimed. Although he gave no indication of how long he would pursue his campaign in France, Amalrik made it clear that, in any case, it would not stop there. He announced that he had sent another cable to Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, similar to that sent to M. Giscard d'Estaing. "So far I have not had any response to this request for a meeting either," he said.

### ronment an issue in s mayoral election

own Correspondent 13 centalists are going crucial role in the the Paris elections 3 and 20, according polls the environ- accounts for 8 or 9 voters, and more f them are sympa- left. tains why all the n the mayoral com- mission to rid the nke and pollution, invasion of streets by cars, and to building of sky- d the surge of con- s Chirac, president list Rassemblement, 1 his "green plan" hich involves doub- 10 years the area d open spaces, and, if he is elected, he will lead- ing with leading talists. He would at their represent- the commissions administer each of sts. left-wing Parti juffié (PSU), how- put forward much stic proposals. M usel, its president, ndicate in the tenth cent, says that the from "apocalyptic" it is essential to ty to public trans- provide better con- tween the suburbs ty centre. He pro- ver, to ban all pri- tom the capital, and

### Special treatment sought by Poles in EEC fish talks

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Feb 23 Hard on the heels of its successful first round of negotiations with the Soviet Union, the EEC today began talks with Poland which will determine how much fish the Poles will be allowed to catch after March 31 within the 200-mile limits the Community has claimed since the beginning of the year. For the period up to March 31, the Poles have been granted licences for five boats to fish for mackerel, haddock, halibut and saithe in the North Sea and Atlantic within a maximum catch quota of 3,025 tons. According to the Poles, this represents a 90 per cent reduction compared with their rate of catch last year. Opening for the EEC today as acting President, Mr John Tomlinson, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, told the Poles that the purpose of the agreement under negoti- ation was to "enable fishing to be regulated properly" and to "allow time for the necessary adjustments to be made." This was a euphemistic way of saying that the most Poland can hope for is a gradually phased withdrawal of its fish- significance to offer EEC states, and the Atlantic. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has valuable cod stocks in the Barents Sea, the Poles have no reciprocal fishing of any significance to offer EEC states. Speaking for the Polish delegation, Mr Jerzy Olaszewski, Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, complained about the suddenness of the latest EEC measures. He said that Poland had 40 boats suitable for fishing in the North Sea, and 90 per cent of them now faced redundancy. Pleading for special treat- ment, Mr Olaszewski argued that Polish vessels had been fishing in what were now EEC waters during the war, and had acquired traditional rights there. A drastic decline in the Polish fish catch would exacer- bate problems of food supply and increase Poland's trade deficit with the EEC. By all accounts, the EEC reaction to these entreaties was not overly sympathetic. A similarly firm line is likely to be taken with the East Germans when talks open with them on a fishing agreement, possibly next week. The Polish negoti- ations will continue in Brussels tomorrow.

### Doctors call for medical reprieve in murder case

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 23 Seven specialists have been called in consultation to the bedside of Roland Agret, a garage mechanic who was sen- tenced in 1973 to 15 years in prison for investigating the murder of his employer. He has never ceased to protest his innocence and went on several prolonged hunger strikes to obtain a reprieve. His condition has taken a sharp turn for the worse, and his life is regarded to be in danger. The Agret case has been re- garded by a number of intellec- tuals as a possible miscarriage of justice and a committee of support, including several pro- minent writers and journalists, was set up to press his case with the Government. But the last of three successive requests for a retrial, submitted by M Agret's counsel in January of last year, was turned down last October by the Court of Cassa- tion, the highest court of appeal. Since the middle of March, M Agret has gone on another hunger strike at the Baumettes prison in Marseilles where he is serving his sentence. He has refused to eat any food and been kept alive by artificial feeding. Three days ago, the chief medical officer of the prison decided to call in the seven specialists for consultation. At their request, M Agret was transferred to hospital and sub- mitted to a variety of tests. Their verdict was that his con- dition was very alarming. They have forwarded to the President a demand for a "medical reprieve."

### Soviet attack on Nato armaments

From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, Feb 23 General of the Army Ierogeni Ivanovskii, commander of Soviet forces in Germany and a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, wrote in *Neues Deutschland* today that in view of the situa- tion the Soviet Union was com- pelled to increase its defence potential and the combat power of its troops. The situation, he said, was characterized by "feverish mili- tary preparations of reaction- ary imperialist circles" and by Nato's speeding up the equip- ment of its troops with new improved types of arms and technical means of combat. General Ivanovskii's article was published to mark the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Soviet Army. In West Berlin about 300 Soviet soldiers officers and East European diplomats at- tended a wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet memorial in the British sector. Within the past three years

### Saar party pact strains Bonn coalition

From Don van der Var Bonn, Feb 23 The Free Democrats (FDP), who share power in Bonn with the Social Democrats (SPD), today formed their second coalition at state level with the Christian Democrats (CDU). The agreement between CDU and FDP leaders in Saarland is the second sign that the FDP may change partners at federal level in the foreseeable future. The Saarbrücken legislature has been deadlocked since the last state election in 1975. The CDU lost its absolute majority in the 50-seat cham- ber, winning only 25 mandates. The SPD and FDP had com- mitted themselves to a coalition in the event of jointly obtain- ing enough seats, but they too mustered a total of only 25. A serious attempt to resolve the deadlock began only after the federal election in October. Today, after 11 formal rounds of negotiation, agreement was reached. It is subject to approval by the CDU and FDP state party organizations. Up to now, the CDU minority government has had to rely on "toleration" by the three FDP deputies to be able to rule. The new coalition formalizes this arrangement. The number of Cabinet seats is to be split one to nine, and the FDP will be given two ministries. Saarland thus follows the precedent set by Lower Saxony at the turn of the year, when the CDU minority government in Hanover persuaded the FDP to join a coalition. The Lower Saxony state election in 1974 had given the SPD and FDP a joint majority over the CDU. Although the two parties had agreed on continuing their earlier coalition on obtaining a majority, unidentified defectors in the parliamentary parties saw to it that a CDU prime minister was elected. The FDP, West Germany's small liberal party, is now facing both ways in state politics. It is in coalition with the SPD in North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse and Hamburg, and with the CDU in Lower Saxony and Saarland. The CDU, now in opposition in Bonn and its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union, rule alone in four of the 10 states, while the SPD governs alone in Bremen. Although the FDP consistently denies that its arrange- ments with other parties state level have anything other than local significance, its new found willingness to join the CDU in state legislatures must be seen as the writing on the wall for the SPD-FDP coalition at federal level. The FDP has a majority of only 10. The coalition has now lasted seven years.

### Menten case minister is criticized

From Our Correspondent The Hague, Feb 23 Mr Andreas van Agt, the Dutch Minister of Justice, was strongly criticized in the Dutch Parliament today during a debate on his handling of the case of Pleim Meusman, aged 78, the Dutch businessman and art collector extradited by Switzer- land in December and now awaiting trial on war crimes charges. Mr van Agt was criticized earlier in Parliament when M Meusman disappeared from his country villas hours before his arrest was ordered. In today's debate the two largest parliamentary parties, the Socialists and the Liberals, announced that they would not insist on a motion of no confi- dence in the Minister. But both parties said they would have thought it logical if the minister had resigned of his own accord. Mr Menten is expected to go on trial between May and July for war crimes committed in part of Poland which is now Soviet territory. A delegation of court and Ministry of Justice officials have just returned from three-week consultations in Russia and Poland after studying the evidence available of the scene of the alleged crimes and questioning witnesses. Mr Menten is at present in hospital in Holland to be pre- pared for jail in Scheveningen. He suffers from diabetes and there are fears that he may not live to face trial.

## OVERSEAS

### Refugees say tents in Palestine preferable to misery of Lebanon

From Robert Fisk Beirut, Feb 23 "We have to return to Palestine. I don't want to stay here because everyone is kicking us around. They don't want us here." Here is Mrs Subba Kassen's home at the northern end of the Palestinian refugee camp at Sabra, a place of poverty and squalor, outside Beirut. It comprises one large room without heating or gas or electricity, half the floor space is covered in unmade beds and an old sofa and the only illu- minations on the wall are the three sons Mrs Kassen lost during the Lebanese civil war. "We want to go back to Palestine even if it means liv- ing in tents," Mrs Kassen says quickly and loudly. "It's much better than the sort of life we are leading here." She reaches down to the un- derneath of the sofa to reveal a despatch of the sofa. "You can see with your own eyes," she says. "We are sitting on stones. We have no bedrooms. And if we can get a pound of meat one day for five Lebanese pounds (£1), we thank God if it is only s.x pounds on the next day." It is difficult to know what Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, would have made of Mrs Kassen if he had dropped by at Sabra on his Middle East tour last week. He carefully avoided the road past the Sabra camp, but he had come to Sabra, the Palestine Libera- tion Organization (PLO) would surely have led him to Mrs Kassen's home—she is one of those refugees who whom the PLO recruits as volunteers. Most of the inhabitants of Sabra—not only those chosen by the PLO but others who

### Mr Arafat warns Arab leaders of Israel threat

From Our Own Correspondent Beirut, Feb 23 The continuing fighting in southern Lebanon between Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Christians has prompted Mr Yasser Arafat, the chair- man of the Palestine Libera- tion Organization (PLO), to add his cautious voice to those politi- cians predicting Israeli military aggression in the region. In a telegram to the heads of Arab states today, Mr Arafat asked for protection from "Israeli threats" in the border region where his Fatah guer- rilla fighters are still in action. He said that southern Leba- non should be one of the sub- jects discussed at the forthcom- ing Arab summit conference in Cairo although he is, in reality, far more concerned just now with the political threats to his organization. The latest of these is the Arab states' attempt to form a federation between the Jordan- ians and Palestinians as the first step towards the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank. It is for this reason that a PLO delegation travelled to Amman last night for talks with the Jordanians about the constitutional limits of such an organization. Publicly there was much opti- mism expressed about this meeting and the PLO were given an official reception by the Jordanian Government the moment they reached the bor- der post of Al Ramtha. At the discussions find some common ground, which is almost inevit- able in view of the political and military pressures upon the Palestinians just now, Mr Arafat is likely to hold personal talks with King Hussein in the next two months.

### Palestinians hold talks with Jordan

Amman, Feb 23—A dele- gation of the Palestine Libera- tion Organization today continues its first talks with Jordan in seven years. A three-hour meeting last night, the team led by Mr Khaled al-Fahoum discussed with Mr Mudar Badran, the Jordanian Prime Minister, rela- tions between Jordan and the Palestinians, and the Middle East situation. Foreign observers in Amman believe that any future Pales- tinian state will need close links with Jordan. They see the new discussions as a prerequisite to the setting up of such a state. Mr Fahoum said last night that the atmosphere at the meeting had been good, and his delegation would meet Mr Bad- ran again today. A joint press release said that they had studied ways to sup- port Arabs in Israeli-occupied territory, bolster Arab unity and improve relations between Jordan and the Palestinians.—Reuter.

### Greek Cypriots welcome Carter envoy

From Our Correspondent Nicosia, Feb 23 Mr Clark Clifford, the United States presidential envoy, generated opposing feel- ings among the Greek and Tur- kish Cypriot communities when he arrived in Nicosia yesterday on the last leg of his peace-making tour of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. Most Greek Cypriots wel- comed the Clifford mission, pinning great expectations on President Carter who, in their evaluation, has taken a more pro-Greek stand than his pre- decessors. In contrast, Turkish Cypriots looked suspiciously at the American involvement. "We shall be unable to extend the traditional Turkish hospitality to Mr Clifford during his visit," declared the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Zaman*, published by Mr Rauf Denk- rash, the son of the Turkish Cypriot leader. Mr Clifford reiterated on arrival that he was only on a fact-finding tour, and was not carrying any plans for a settle- ment of the Cyprus problem.

### Cruise ship to visit Chinese port

From Our Correspondent Hongkong, Feb 23 For the first time since 1950 a foreign cruise ship will enter Chinese waters on Saturday carrying 300 tourists 30 miles up the Pearl river to Whampoa, the historic opium port near Canton. The 17,000-ton Danes, from Genoa, will dock at Whampoa and the passengers, including 150 Americans, will be driven by bus 13 miles to Canton, where they will spend two nights. They will be escorted by English-speaking guides from the China Travel Service and their entertainment will include visits to a community dancing, acrobatics and the- atrical performances and a 16- course Cantonese dinner at a lakeside restaurant.

### Bank head dismissed

Accra, Feb 23.—The Supreme Military Council has dismissed the deputy Governor of the Bank of Ghana after delays in settling national oil bills and a subsequent petrol shortage, Ghana news agency said today.

### ST. VALENTINE'S MISSISSAUGA AUGUSTUS BARNETT STYLE

We're gunning for Sherry Prices! Basic Sherry prices are going up—and fast. But to give you a unique chance to stock up and cover for the future, we're massaging the prices of the leading 20 brands for just a short burst. We guarantee you won't ever be able to buy again at these shotgun prices—



- |                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| WISDOM & WARTER AMONTILLADO       | 1.25 |
| WISDOM & WARTER FINO              | 1.25 |
| WISDOM & WARTER CREAM             | 1.25 |
| VARELA AMONTILLADO                | 1.25 |
| VARELA CREAM                      | 1.25 |
| VARELA FINO                       | 1.25 |
| VARELA MANZANILLA SOLD OUT        | 1.25 |
| DOMECQ DOUBLE CENTURY CREAM       | 1.32 |
| DOMECQ DOUBLE CENTURY OLDRORO     | 1.32 |
| DOMECQ DOUBLE CENTURY AMONTILLADO | 1.32 |
| DOMECQ PEDRO DRY SOLD OUT         | 1.32 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS LA CONCHA          | 1.35 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS ELEGANTE           | 1.35 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS CABALLERO          | 1.35 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS ROMANO             | 1.35 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS SEDOSO             | 1.35 |
| GONZALEZ BYASS SAN DOMINGO        | 1.35 |
| WILLIAMS & HUMBERTS DRY SACK      | 1.35 |
| DOMECQ CELEBRATION CREAM          | 1.60 |
| HARVEY'S BRISTOL CREAM            | 1.79 |

PRICES INCLUDE VAT @ 8% SUBJECT TO STOCK REMAINING

AUGUSTUS BARNETT - AROUND LONDON

AUGUSTUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN

NEW STORE OPENING SOON MAIDENHEAD - 6 GLYNNWOOD HOUSE BRIDGE AVENUE - OPENS MARCH 3

### rid arms factory was it owned by nuns

correspondent 23 of cloistered nuns rege flat which was fascist arms factory it was learnt today, her superior told the door to the secret d reporters that the nothing to do with the flat which they l to Senator Mariano prisa, leader of the Warriors of Christ chez Covisa and 10 luding Signor Gian- onni, a convicted orist known as "the Black Plots", were n custody today after ry of the arms fac- of producing 50 us a month. agoni, aged 23, a om Italian justice, iced in his absence s' imprisonment as of an attempt to train from Turin to bt of those arrested s. All have records militants, and some the Italian police's

### wives took inquiry

Sicily, Feb 23.—A is investigating alle- at doctors and mid- Palermo hospital bribes to find beds in wards for mothers in zations were made by at the hospital. The has formally warned rs and six midwives are under investiga- ay be charged

### New Russian radio jamming

Copenhagen, Feb 23.—The Soviet Union is thought to be using a short-wave radio trans- mitter 20 times more powerful than any previously known to jam western radio communi- cations, it was stated here today. Mr Borge Nielsen, the chief engineer of the Danish post and telegraph service, said he be- lieved the transmitter was in the Ukraine.—Agence France- Presse.







## Liberals accused of ratting on pledges

And when the devolution Bill is introduced by the Secretary of State for Scotland would be reduced and that would be reflected in a reduction in the number of civil servants. There would probably be a reduction in the number of Scottish Office Ministers. The Secretary of State for Scotland, said. He added that the vote on the question of the previous night the Liberal had rested on their election pledges.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Edinburgh), said that the Liberal Government which ministerial posts in the Scottish Office would no longer be reduced. He said that the Bill was enacted and a Scottish Assembly established, and what functions were attached to them.

Mr Millan (Glasgow, Craigton, Glasgow), said that the number of posts in the Scottish Office, as elsewhere, is a matter for the Prime Minister.

Mr Fletcher—Does he agree that the number of posts in the Scottish Office Scotland has a greater direct involvement in Government than any other part of the United Kingdom and after tonight's vote does he not think he should reconsider that if there is an assembly in Scotland the Government's influence and involvement in the United Kingdom Government is bound to be seriously diminished?

Mr Millan—No. I do not accept that. There are only six ministerial posts in the Scottish Office. They are not part of the Scottish Office. There is not likely to be an increase and there may be a reduction.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Kilmarnock, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Many people in favour of devolution in Scotland are concerned about the reduction in the number of politicians and civil servants foreshadowed in the Bill. Just where is a reduction in their powers and status, and in their own position, and devolution is not genuine but a sham.

Mr Millan—There will be a considerable reduction, when the Bill is introduced, in the number of posts in the Secretary of State for Scotland and that will be reflected in terms of the number of civil servants there and in the number of the number of ministers who will remain as Scottish Office ministers, but the latter point is not really a matter for concern.

As to last night's vote, one of the most interesting features of it was that while the Liberal Party rallied to the Government, the Conservative Party was divided.

Mr Norman Buchan (West Renfrewshire, Lab.)—It seems a curious position for the Liberal Party to try to justify their cheap vote on the basis of the number of ministers who may be talked about, in a question.

Mr Millan—It is a stronger than the argument they put forward yesterday, which was they wanted a concession on proportional representation, which they were defeated in the House. Are they not slightly mixed up?

Mr Millan—I think rather more than slightly. The impression I had yesterday was that Steel, and his friends, for whatever reason, seemed to be sensible to them, but obscure to the rest of us, was pleased to betray his election pledges.

**Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat)**—The House is anxiously awaiting a further statement of definition of the Government's intentions in relation to the devolution Bill.

why he did it.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat)—The House is anxiously awaiting a further statement of definition of the Government's intentions in relation to the devolution Bill.

Will he give a pledge, in view of his support for the Bill, and as it was in his party's manifesto that he will personally vacate his own office as Secretary of State as a matter of principle if the Government abandon this measure?

Mr Milford—No. We are not inviting applications for the job of Secretary of State quite yet.

On the other matter of a general statement, Mr Gordon Wilson, Lord President of the Council, made it clear last night that we will continue with the Bill tomorrow when there is no other business on the table. I am sure, Mr Wilson, like the rest of us, are looking forward to that.

## Complaint rejected

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) said that the article in the *Newcastle Journal* about which the complainant had been made yesterday did not raise such issues as would justify him in allowing a motion about it precedence over the orders of the day.

Yesterday Mr Gordon Bagster (Stroud, South Glouc) said the *Newcastle Journal* carried a report headed "Jobs hint may swing vital vote" which raised a possible link between the Government and that hint of jobs for North-East MPs who backed down and supported the guideline motion but then the outcome was to use a knife edge, Mr Bagster said that he denied the truth of the report.

## Parliamentary notices

### House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Scotland and Wales Bill, second stage.

### House of Lords

Today at 2.00: Taxis (Interference with Cab) Bill, Third Reading, Police Bill, committee stage.

Committee stage, Police Bill, Rent Act 1974.

## Timetable for devolution Bill defeated

Mr Nicholas Edwards, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Pembroke) said that the Bill was realized that it would have to debate more than 50 clauses in not more than three days, and that the country would rarely see more than one-third of the Bill was likely to be debated at all if the Government had their way.

They were voting, not on a mere procedural motion, but to decide whether the House could exercise its constitutional function.

Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office (North Warwickshire, Lab), said he had felt that the Bill was not worth so much attention to the SNP, and to its pretension to speak for the people of Scotland.

The Liberals, who claimed to be committed revolutionists, now that for the first time for many years constitutional reform was on the agenda of this Parliament were seeking for ways to wriggle out of their commitment towards devolved governments.

The serious challenge to the unity of the United Kingdom did not come from the Bill but from the nationalistic forces who sought, for their own purposes, to split it up. It was far better to found unity upon the recognition of the diversity of the United Kingdom.



















NEW BOOKS

# Hawking and hunting

Utopia and Revolution  
By Melvin J. Lasky  
(Macmillan, £15)

Melvin Lasky has been the editor of *Encounter* magazine for nearly 20 years, and has, in his own way, become something of an institution in intellectual journalism and ideological polemics. Long before this, he was also an American "combat historian" in Europe. Both roles need to be borne in mind in reaching some balanced assessment of this extremely learned, but over-long and strangely melancholy compilation of revolutionary dissent, which is clearly intended as his credo and magnum opus.

The theme of his 700 pages is that of the inevitable, the necessary, catastrophe which ensues when men try to project Utopian dreams into revolutionary realities. It is best summed up by his quotation from the Polish poet Zbigniew Herbert:

The predictions of poetry are incorrect  
Everything happened differently.  
The fire in the poem was one thing  
A town in flames was another.

Mr Lasky pursues this theme, "hawking and hunting" as he puts it (quoting Locke, not the Pentagon), across five centuries from Thomas More to Trotsky, in a knowledgeable but exhausting series of loosely connected (and sometimes overlapping) essays, without evident chronology, but swirling mainly around the English revolution of the seventeenth century, and the French Revolution of the eighteenth century, with many apt parallels, parentheticals, and dexterous topical cross-references. His greatest delight lies in the marginal and "ambivalent" figures of ideological history—Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella, Jan Comenius, Samuel Hartlib, James Howell, Marchamont Nedham, and Henry Yorke—to name but a few.

No kind of over-view, as in

Hannah Arendt's *On Revolution* (1963), is attempted; nor is there any full examination of detailed case histories, as in W. H. G. Armytage's *Heavens Below* (1961). The work is, as one of the three subtitles has it, illustrative. With the exception of Cromwell, who is seen in dramatic confrontation with a Fifth Monarchist, the book also avoids prolonged contact with the great and greatly varied practitioners of revolutionary idealism—Hampden, Robespierre, Mirabeau, Washington, Garibaldi, Lenin, Mao or Castro. Mr Lasky seems to avoid, as it were, their direct glance.

Mr Lasky's writing is exhausting because he cannot resist the temptation to add just one more quotation, just one more name. Narrative and argument are continually smothered in dizzy mounds of source material, and finally choked out by no less than 100 pages of notes in small print. A typical note (to one page) contains miniature reviews, with extracts, of Raymond Williams' *Modern Tragedy*, Lucien Goldmann's *The Hidden God*, George Steiner's *The Death of Tragedy*, together with references to Marx, Pascal, Racine, Kant, Goethe, Hegel, Frank Kermode, Thomas Mann, Bertolt Brecht, Faust, and a certain Wolfgang Harich. This is as if one note contains reference to Lukács, Mann, the "late Franz Borkenau", Dostoyevsky, Marx and Mandelstam, and approximately one-third is quotation. The page also has a second note.

The book's central thesis, or most recurrent observation, is that the very language of the utopian revolutionary contains the elements of his own undoing. Mr Lasky puts this with characteristic emphasis.

Thus: Revolution was born in metaphor, and the literary marks of its birth have been inextricable. Its whole political evolution as one of mankind's archetypal concepts and mythological symbols has, through changing

circumstances, over turbulent centuries, been dominated by what we may think of as a metaphorical imperative. It has, none the less, always been close to the spark and the fire, the river and the torrent, the storm and the whirlwind, the volcano and the earthquake, and above all the cycles of time and the progressions of the very heavens.

The "metaphorical imperative" is a serviceable notion, and it allows Mr Lasky to perform skilful autopsies on the manifestos and correspondence of his carefully screened utopians. This is done with wit, relish, and a good deal of sound and fury. Yet as theorist after theorist bites the ideological dust, one begins to have doubts. Certainly revolutionaries get carried away by their hopes; certainly the pattern of terror, dictatorship, and reaction, is terribly familiar; certainly it is possible to argue that revolution is always a mistake. But to argue that it is a linguistic mistake, a "semantic error", a confusion of metaphor and social fact, is something else. It is sophistry.

It comes as a sudden shock to realize that almost nowhere in this great catalogue of disillusion is there any discussion of the social and economic conditions—the poverty, the injustice, the exploitation—that are the actual basis for all revolutionary movements and all utopian longings, and also the human reality in which revolutionary language and its fiery metaphors are forged. (Or is this, too, semantic error?) When Gerrard Winstanley is admonished as one of "an impatient generation of furious men", nothing is said of the mud cottages on St George's Hill, or the beatings-up in the night organized by the Vicar of Horsely.

There is, however, at least one section entitled "East is East" which is valuable and peculiarly fitted to his theme. Lasky examines, in unusual detail, the crushing impact of French revolutionary violence on the English intellectuals of the 1790s. Here, the old "combat historian" seems to re-emerge, conscious of passion, locale, and the very smell of excitement and fear. There are masterly portraits of Horne Tooke, Major Cartwright, Southey, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, James Mackintosh, and Edmund Burke, and Tom Paine in Paris, and the irresistible onset of intellectual and emotional revolution is vividly described, and painfully felt. It is an historical moment and grouping that obviously appeals to Mr Lasky's outlook, and the vision of Tom Paine in his flat in the rue du Théâtre-Français, after his release from prison (he escaped the guillotine by sheer luck—his cell-door chalk-marked on the wrong side), seems oddly symbolic of the whole position. "After I had waited a short time, Mr Paine came down stairs, and entered the room, dressed in a long flannel gown. I was forcibly struck by his altered appearance. His face seemed to have made dreadful ravages over his whole frame, and a settled melancholy was visible on his countenance."

Towards the end of this vast and mournful tome, Mr Lasky makes some effort to identify himself with an English "high middle ground" between the extremes of revolution and reaction, which he sees emerging in the writings of men like Macintosh, J. S. Mill, and Tocqueville. He calls this the "sweet dream", and no doubt he is sincere. Yet the overall tone of *Utopia and Revolution* is not genuinely liberal, either in style or strategy. Its characteristic drive is to discredit and belittle those who have believed and acted in utopian faith, to drown political idealism in brilliant sobriquets. It strikes me as a sad business.

Richard Holmes

Correggio's apostle, from the cupola of St John the Evangelist, Parma

## Yielding to pleasure

The Paintings of  
Correggio  
By Cecil Gould  
(Faber, £50)

About a hundred years ago, Henry James noted two artists as "the best examples of unacademic art": Murillo, and the awfully superior Correggio. In fact, Correggio was already somewhat under a cloud, being allegedly responsible in part for the grave aberrations of the late sixteenth century and the whole seventeenth century—and thus indeed Henry James: "Correggio made up in a measure for inheriting no mannerism, by forming one."

A bit unjust, for when interest revived in Mannerism and the ensuing Baroque of the sixteenth century, it was led by the new race of professional artists, historians, yet failed to focus very often on Correggio, proto-Mannerist or proto-Baroqueist though he might be held to be. The standard work on Correggio was Ricci's, of 1896, though revised in 1930, and though there have been major contributions (notably A. E. Popham's study of the drawings), there has been no fresh and thorough re-appraisal of the work from the ground up. This new book, by Cecil Gould, is an event, and one hopes it will be recognized as such. In 1700, even 1800, it would certainly have been given due recognition, but now? It is strange how the allure of the new, the adolescent Cupid and Danaë stretching the sheet for the shower of gold, in the Villa Borghese, simply too delicate (and, I was going to say, too gay)—as for a ruined world? Part of the present difficulty in appreciating him

discovery by a majority audience. Personally, like those painters, he vanishes under scrutiny. He lived apart, a provincial, in Parma. He died young, in 1534, in his forties (characteristically, his birth date is uncertain); his work was clearly renowned throughout Italy, yet his curriculum vitae, apart from his works, is given by the merest handful of dry documents, contracts, legacies, depositions, wills (but not his own). But unlike Vermeer or the others, his work was not neglected. One of the reasons for saluting Mr Gould's endeavour is indicated by the fact that for two centuries or more, in those hierarchies of merit that critics loved to draw up, Correggio often, even usually, ranked second among the greatest painters of all time, preceded only by his near-contemporary Raphael, but superior to, for example, Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez.

His traditional subject-matter—that is the religious part of it—may not be immediately appealing, so much of it is Mannerist, but it is a pleasure to find that the key reader will find it hard going as he gropes from text to figures in the text to the formidable array of places in the back (a two-volume solution might have been better). It is concerned with fact, with condition, X-rays, formal relationships, influences, borrowings, and techniques and chronology and iconology. It includes a full catalogue in the full-dress of the National Gallery catalogues, in which field Mr Gould is a proven master, and it sets out a revised canon to which work on Correggio will have to refer for many decades to come.

David Piper

## Crime

Case Closed  
By June Thomson  
(Constable, £3.50)

Here is a crime-writer to be encouraged with shouts and cries, library tickets and sums of £3.50. This is her fourth book. Her first in 1972 made, sorry to say, no impression on me, but her second, still rather too subdued for complete success, coupled a decidedly rural portrait of a believable country in Essex, with a lovely, but surely the tight buds there have broken into flower. Perhaps this story of how criminals' greed re-opens the case of a teenage girl found dead on the Essex marshes is flavoured by early pages in which some failure of the penetrating imagination leads to thoughts being put into minds unlikely to have them, but as soon as events are seen through the eyes of the admirable Inspector Finch we reach a high level of achievement.

Two qualities chiefly provide the pleasure that Miss Thomson can give. First, she writes very well about the countryside. No blather, no romanticizing, but quiet observation plainly conducted with love, a love that comes off the page. Second, she understands people as well as she understands the processes of nature. Observation and compassion play their equal parts here, and especially her portrait of Inspector Finch is simultaneously both likely, in that she eschews any of those marker-flags of some eccentricity which most other practitioners rely on, and individual. He is a real person, quiet, with passions, with a listened-to instinct, with shyness. I am ready to join him in the un-hurrying chase whenever he sets off again.

But such qualities are not all. Murder in Ministry, by Anne Morice (Macmillan, £3.25). Actress heroine encounters classic mystery during Washington run. Characters with air of being taken from life, plus a proper breathlessness.

H. R. F. Keating

## Fiction

# Modern marriage

The Wife  
By Judith Burnley  
(Heinemann, £2.90)

Everything about Judith Burnley's first book appears to have the same direct simplicity as the title. Its cover, its contents and its principal character Sarah all present themselves in a plain, disarming, frontal manner. Such unaffectedness is not without effect.

Indeed, the tone so disposes you to accept the narrative as a straightforward account of the book's single theme—marriage—that it is some time before you recognize it is not strictly normal to conduct two marriages at once. Only given Sarah's generosity of love is it possible to rise from one bed in the morning, hop down the road and climb into another bed bearing tea and toast. Again, appearances deceive. Do not mistake this as the behaviour of a free and independent woman shaping life the way she wants it. In between preparing a series on the inadequacy of modern marriage for her magazine Sarah is multiplying the female capacity for subservience, man-maintenance and discard by a factor of at least two—I say at least two because Sarah manages to yield to one other man in addition to husband Adam and lover Zack. On the whole she organizes this busy life calmly. Though resenting the way her men rank her life as secondary to their own while still having the cheek to run her life the way they think it ought to be, she is far from acrimonious about it. But then Sarah's predicament is more successfully programmed for the doorman treatment than most. At the office, her colleague Miles will not let her pass without pinching one part of her and fondly covering At home, her girlfriend tries to commit a suicide and even (I think assume from the plea give me!) tries to Sarah's husband.

As a study of marriage, the book does not entirely convince, although the interspersed written quotes of Sarah's views strike: "So here I am—nice kids, good job, nice 'lovers', plenty of sex, I'm just looking for a fall in love with all." If the suggestion of marriage here is not perfectly obvious, that for one will happily use base for extending the imbalance of power to the extra-marital. And while the main relationship may well be universal tendency, no what attempts are made to balance the balance, I think the book is really a successful general position. It works best as a specific study of one woman's willingness to please abuse from men and alike—a book, moreover, avoids any plainness of writing is likeable for and handy quality.

But Mr Burnley's strength lies outside characters altogether. She evokes place and atmosphere marvellously with lean, strokes. I remember not this book. The fact that and the girl's games with the word, using "womb" for "room" song titles and phrases than coincidence. It conveys the sense of the cleverness at work behind ingenious surface of novel.

Jacky C

## Facing up to death

Beard's Roman Women  
By Anthony Burgess  
(Hutchinson, £4.25)

Azadi  
By Chaman Nahal  
(André Deutsch, £4.25)

Gropers, or a Splendid View of St Pancras  
By Fred Bassett  
(Collins, £4.95)

Beethoven's Nephew  
By Luigi Magnani  
(W. H. Allen, £3.50)

"More than twenty-six years spent in constructing a mythology, a joint memory-bank, a signalling system of grunt and touch—all gone, wasted," reflects the hero of Anthony Burgess's new novel, *Azadi*, and in Rome, without the death of his wife Leonora, and much of this witty, subtle and immensely sympathetic novel is concerned with facing up to death—one's own, and those of the people one loves—and learning to live without the reassuring familiarity of "a private language, a shared history".

A likeable, bony, very vulnerable figure, Ronald Beard is a middle-aged scriptwriter specializing in historical extravaganzas. After Leonora's death he meets up with an Italian photographer who has recently left her husband, but no sooner has he joined her in Rome than she leaves to cover the Six Day War.

Left to his own devices, Beard is haunted by voices and vision from his past. He receives disconcerting telephone calls in which Leonora's voice assures him that she is not dead; an old crony from Malaya—himself a ghost-like relic from the faded empire, and a wonderfully comic figure—tells him that he has recently spotted her in Park Lane; he runs into an old flame from 20 years back at Rome airport. Beard's confusion and uncertainty are aggravated when a doctor's report gives him only six months to live: yet for all his tribulations, Beard includes some rape at the hands of four insatiable ladies—the novel ends on a heartening, almost triumphant, note.

It's a far cry from Ronald Beard's spectacular visitations to the Fascist India of Chaman Nahal's *Azadi*. Lala Kanshi Ram and his family form part of the Hindu minority in a small Punjabi town. As rumours of communal massacres on both sides of the border filter through in the weeks following independence they reluctantly prepare to leave a familiar setting in which they suddenly feel un-

wanted and afraid; and man Nahal's impressive elegantly written novel their trials and tribulations they are shuffled from refugee camp to another, their way to an unwell and unwelcome exile is less concerned with ties of character than with fearful implications of politics for whole communities: the blurb's claim to "tell more of the truth" than any his story may well be true.

It is always sad to see attractive writer misdirect his talents: all the more when he is as witty and as vain as Fred Bassett, vouching by an earlier game of managing of excellent comic novel. *Gropers* is a serious, dignified, a self-congratulatory celebration of insignificant which grows around the reader's head, and the lord and his only exponents, it is overblown, tedious and leads to a direction. The narrative periodically "interrupts" news items and chunks of facts which irritate at first, but become welcome as a refuge. Mr Bassett's dialogue is, however, a cable: let's hope he writes next novel with prying eyes to hand.

It is a relief to turn from games to the serious. Magnani's attractive account of Beethoven's agonized, unrelationship with his nephew, say dog who must have understandably oppressed his uncle's suffocating concern. The novel is based on the composer's letters and songs: the countryside of Vienna is beautifully evoked and Beethoven himself across as a lonely, teary, loveless old man. The trial is by Isabel Quigley.

Leviathan by John G. Davis (Michael Joseph, £4.95). A beefy, enjoyable saga of a Cousin-like, organic which decides to leave the world's attention to the plight of the whale. The roponomic interludes rather less successful, wrenched inside some rape, whale to man with one and live with forever.

Love Made Easy, by Admirers of The Ketchup Servant (Duckworth, £3.95). Fontana, 85p) will themselves in familiar story in this short, romp through post-war life. Mr Grip has a nimble with words, but the story runs out of steam and whole enterprise has curiously lifeless air.

Jeremy La

## Quick guide

The Amazon of Letters: The Life and Loves of Natalie Barney, by George Wickes (W. H. Allen, £3.95). "Natalie Barney is a perfect example of an enchanting person who writes about," but American academics like Mr Wickes, perhaps because their own lives are so dull, continue to fantasize about what it was like to be an American in Paris in the 1920s. Miss Barney was a Cincinnatian lady of immense means with literary and lesbian interests who ran a salon where "all the more presentable dykes in town were on hand" (Truman Capote) and where you might, on a good day, have stumbled upon Anatole France, Ernest Old, Cocteau, Valéry, Rilke, D'Annunzio, Joyce, Eliot, Pound, Hemingway, Fitzgerald, and Gertrude Stein. Not all at once, of course. At least Miss Barney, who died in 1972 at

the age of 95, had good friends, and here, are really pretty.

Reviews next week: Paul oux on How it Was, by Welsh Hemingway (on day); Michael David Macquarrie's biography of Macquarrie; Brendon On the Great War, by Byron Farwell (Thursday).

FOYLES ART GALLERY  
Exhibition illustrating  
THE HISTORY OF KNITTING  
OF KNITTING  
arranged by  
Heinz Edgar Kiew  
9-6 daily until 9 Ma  
119-125 CHANDLER CROSS  
LONDON WC2

**Malcolm Macdonald**  
**The Rich Are With You Always**

The author of *WORLD FROM ROUGH STONES* brings vividly to life again the intrigue-ridden world of Victorian power and money.

"It's a cracking yarn by a born storyteller."—*Anne Butt, The Daily Mail*

"I can't fail to recommend this to addicts of Victorianiana, passion and 'human complexity'."—*Martin Seymour-Smith, The Financial Times*

£5.25

Hodder & Stoughton

**Passion's Child**

The Extraordinary Life of Jane Digby

**Margaret Fox Schmidt**

I felt after reading this incredible life-story that I had visited the very wildest shores of love — at least, of love in the 19th century. Elizabeth Longford

£5.95

HAMISH HAMILTON

**CORFU**

Islands Series  
BRIAN DICKS  
45 illustrations £4.95

If you step from an elegant French boulevard into a Neapolitan backstreet and emerge in front of a British cricket pitch you must be in Corfu! More than a tourist guide, here is a complete introduction to this beautiful island. Brian Dicks covers history and culture, industry and agriculture, wildlife and economy as well as Corfu's unique political position. Also included — a section of useful hints for visitors.

**THE COMPLETE CHUB ANGLER**  
KENNETH SEAMAY  
26 illustrations £4.50

Catch up with one of our best sporting fishes by understanding the species and its environment. Chapters include chub hunting, surface fishing, fly, lure and nymph fishing in rivers, streams and still waters together with the natural history of the chub and specimen hunting.

DAVID & CHARLES  
Brunel House Newton Abbot Devon

## Bringing joy

P. G. Wodehouse  
By Owen Dudley Edwards  
(Marex, Brian & O'Keefe, £4)

Wodehouse at Work to the End

By Richard Osborne  
(Barrie & Jenkins, £5.95)

When P. G. Wodehouse died, Owen Dudley Edwards asked a Carmelite friend to remember him at Mass. "Well, I will since you asked me," came the reply, "but in the case of someone who has brought joy to so many people in the course of his life, do you think it's necessary?"

My sentiments exactly about most critical studies. Just as hardly a week goes by without the publication, at some vast price, of a thesis on an obscure point on Years or Hardy (the current graduate favourites) so I dread the Wodehouse word-smiths, Terry Eagleton is no doubt reading a Marxist view of Blandings, to be called, I suggest, *Summer Moonshine*.

But exceptions in all things. Richard Osborne, a scholar and go the first, con in Wodehouse studies in the English department of some enlightened university, has revised his affectionate study which first appeared in 1961. With 13 more published novels since then, and still one in come, he skilfully weaves in new thoughts and instances: Wodehouse and sex (not much to go on), Wodehouse left all but complete the manuscript of a Blandings novel. And sadly for Edwards, who kicks at the misprints in recent editions of the novels, his printers have turned Lord Emsworth into a cannibal (quoting from one of the Blandings short stories) with the line:

hide at will behind a spiral staircase"; the mastery in style that was evident even in his early stories. Edwards quotes from a Malinier yarn: "What! What! What! What! What!"

The bishop, the general, and the hermitmaster had spoken simultaneously, and the three of them had been distributed as follows:

The Bishop ..... 1  
The General ..... 1  
The Hermitmaster ..... 1  
making five in all.

Edwards, a lecturer in American history at the University of Edinburgh, is a Wodehouse enthusiast who falls into the error, unlike Osborne, of making his subject too seriously. One can hear the echoes of "Eureka!" as he suggests the link between the Empress of Blandings and Beatrix Potter's *The Tale of Pigeon Island*.

His comparisons of the textual revisions in *Leave it to Psmith* (the original serial and the published novel) make a less revealing appendix than Osborne's study of the French translation of *Joy in the Morning* in which, to quote but one morsel, the character Catesome Potter-Firbright becomes Potter-Firbright-dé-mou.

Incidentally Mr Edwards suggests that the final Wodehouse (to be published in July) is a Jeeves story. Not so, as Osborne describes in some detail, Wodehouse left all but complete the manuscript of a Blandings novel. And sadly for Edwards, who kicks at the misprints in recent editions of the novels, his printers have turned Lord Emsworth into a cannibal (quoting from one of the Blandings short stories) with the line:

Ion Trewin

# West 1



Jack Plum  
Chicago

Haywood  
Frankfurt

John Moore  
Bahrain

Jeremy La

Tim Murphy  
Madrid

national financial  
and deposit tal



# atWest International welcomes you abroad.



Derek Plummer  
Chicago



Alan Malpas  
Sydney



Bill Creswell  
Moscow



Eric Ashurst  
San Francisco



Sydney Haywood  
Frankfurt



Ron Goddard  
Brussels



John Holden  
Singapore



Michel Cochini  
Paris



John Moore  
Bahrain



John Crossman  
New York



John Coombs  
Tokyo



Colin Stannard  
Hong Kong



Tim Murphy  
Madrid



Ted Edwards  
Nassau



Cyril Goldsmith  
Piraeus



Eric Young  
Toronto

International financing for major corporations. Assistance to UK exporters. Dealing in the world's currencies—buying, selling, and deposit taking. Global movement of funds. Specialist services for international industries such as oil, gas, shipping, etc.

**National Westminster Bank Group**  
You've got us just where you want us.



# Lady Spencer-Churchill: why she and others like her deserve all the help they can get

There are just over three million widows in Britain—but only half that number of widowers. The revelation this week that Lady Spencer-Churchill is having to sell family heirlooms to raise money is undoubtedly shocking, but her predicament is no different from a vast number of single elderly widows who are having growing difficulty meeting their living expenses.

Lady Spencer-Churchill is 91. She has been a widow for 12 years, a very familiar situation in a society where husbands tend to be older than their wives, and where life expectancy of women is some seven years longer than that of men.

Her position is different from that of most widows in Britain for its scale alone: she lives in a rented flat in Knightsbridge overlooking Hyde Park, for which she pays £900 a year in rates. She has a night nurse, a secretary-companion and some domestic help. But in other respects her situation is identical: like many widows she has taken immense pains in recent years to keep her financial troubles from her family, and like millions of others she has been hit by inflation, taxation and falling investment income.

Accustomed to a certain style and comfort, she has suffered particularly from rising fuel costs, dearer food and rates rising at an alarming speed. Lady Spencer-Churchill's only income, apart from investments, is a state retirement pension of £150. Many other widows are not so fortunate to qualify for this Sir Winston must have opted to pay state contributions when the scheme was introduced in 1948. Had he failed to do so—many men of his age and in his financial position did—then Lady Spencer-Churchill would not have been entitled to an automatic old age pension at 60.

She would in fact have had to wait until the age of 80 before receiving any form of pension at all, and even then it would have amounted to just £9.45 a week. There are, of course, supplementary benefits to cover women in cases of extreme hardship—£12.70 a week after rent and rates have been paid, or £15.70 after the age of 60. But one of the constant features of middle-class widows in particular is a sense of shame in applying for supplementary benefits, or simple ignorance of their existence.

Sir Winston left £266,000, of which a third went to his wife, Lady Spencer-Churchill. Therefore she has a certain amount of investment income—but here particularly she will have been hit by the fact that the threshold and allowances have not kept up with inflation.

As a single person she has an allowance of £735 untaxed income. On her unearned investments, like everyone else, she has to pay 35 per cent standard tax on the first £5,000 income (rising to 83 per cent above £20,000), as well as the unearned income surcharge. Being over 65, she pays no surcharge at all for the first £1,500, 10 per cent on the next £500, and 15 per cent on the next £500. A fixed, if not dropping income, has therefore been matched by sharply rising costs. Nowhere is this more noticeable than with electricity bills, where the cost of electricity has more than doubled in the past two years. The reaction of many widows faced by these bills has simply been to use less heating—at the time in their lives when they could do with more. A woman on supplementary benefits, or registered as disabled, can apply for heating grants. But for this her income has to be below the standard pension rate, and she must have virtually nothing in the way of capital.

Rent and rates have presented growing problems, and the harder to handle because, unlike food and heating they cannot be avoided. A number of companies now offer schemes allowing elderly widows to buy annuities against their houses. The Savoy and Grosvenor Group has a scheme where a widow of 70 or over can get £25,000 against the freehold or long lease of their house or flat. After applying for tax relief at the highest rate on the loan interest a widow over 65 can get £423 a year on a house valued at between £12,000 and £13,000. On her death the house reverts

to her estate—which in turn has to pay off the loan. The advantage in such a scheme is that it takes into account rising market values of property: a widow can borrow more against the house as its value rises.

At the other end of the scale the State system paradoxically favours widows who are better housed, over ones living in one-room flats. Rather than a three-roomed flat when her husband dies, the Department of Health and Social Security sometimes prefers to meet the rent and rates of her home in central London, rather than try to rehouse her in a one-room flat on the outskirts.

Health, however, is probably the single most decisive factor in any elderly person's life. While in good health many widows prefer to try to make ends meet, relying on kind friends and family for occasional help. But when health fails, the situation becomes drastic. Nursing care at home is so exorbitant to be considered. The alternatives can be grim.

It is here that charities providing for the elderly probably play their greatest part. A widow applying for a place in a private nursing home can claim supplementary benefit from the DHSS (though to do so she must have less than £12,500 capital). She will then receive £21 a week towards board and lodging (this varies from area to area and is as low as £11 a week in Wales); an extra allowance of £2.75 for long-term stays; an allowance of £5.50 for care and attention; and £4.60 for pocket money. This comes to £31.85. The cheapest weekly place in a nursing home however now comes to between £50 and £55 for a shared room, and £70 for a single room. At the top end of the scale a single room in a nursing home can come to £200 a week. What this means is that without the help of the charities, no widow without a generous private income can afford a room in a private nursing home at all.

But the role of charities extends well beyond help with nursing fees. They can, for instance, give gifts of up to £50 for heating grants in winter, or towards special diets, pay the rental and licence of a television set (black and white only, colour being deemed a luxury), and contribute to repairs and a sinking fund. The main trouble here is that many people do not know who to apply to, and that in any case many of the charities are specifically designed to help in certain instances only.

Some, for example, were founded to help widows of men from certain wars, with professions; others deal only with the Services; others again have strict middle class requirements (like the Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople, or the Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances). Very few, like the Elderly Invalids Fund, or Cruse (whose name comes from the widows' cruse) are able and willing to take on all cases. The position of widows in general is enormously complicated—so complicated in fact that many of these charities believe that their main role is more that of advisory service than charitable institutions. What to apply for and to whom, is something that baffles even employees in DHSS offices.

Perhaps, curiously, younger widows—there are about 1.5 million widows under 65—are in many ways better off than elderly women, who face on their husbands' death a sharply reduced standard of living precisely at the moment when they have fewer friends, a family they are unlikely to be able to rely on, and all the growing anxieties about health, loneliness and money that accompany old age. And it is at the very moment when a widow most needs help that she is likely to find it hardest to get. That her money will not go far, that she is becoming a growing burden on her family, that she needs not less, but more money for heat, food and the small comforts. It is these women, buffeted by inflation, stricken by loneliness, who deserve all the support and sympathy they can get.

Caroline Moorehead

So, after all that has been said and written for years about the weakness of the House of Commons, it has demonstrated its power on a matter of fundamental importance for Britain. The House has shown that it is able to deny the Government the right to push through a piece of constitutional legislation whose consequences will increasingly come to seem incalculable to those who were asked to enact it.

The devolution Bill is one about which nobody, not even the Government which promoted it, has been happy. That the Commons were showing an absolutely correct historic instinct in rejecting the devolution Bill, which means that the devolution Bill itself will almost certainly fail to become law, I do not doubt for a moment. The fact that the various groups which voted against it had widely differing motives in no way diminishes the rightness of the decision.

The Conservatives voted against it because none of them likes the form of this Bill and because, in their hearts, the Tory majority doubts whether any devolution is possible which does not involve stepping on the slippery slope towards separatism. The Liberal majority voted against it because, though they are devolutionists, they recognized that this kind of devolution, without raising powers for the Scottish Assembly, and without proportional representation, made no sense to them. Many in the Labour Party voted against it because they see the movement which they represent as indivisible in Britain and therefore do not want Britain fragmented.

It is also widely recognized that the Government's Bill was a compromise dictated by the wish of Sir Harold Wilson's administration to get out of a

tight corner on an issue which he privately admitted basically bored him—and it was a compromise nobody loved. The truth has begun to dawn on many people that there is no devolution that makes real sense short of federalism itself, for which, if it were practical, there might be something to be said. But the case against this Bill was that anybody could really predict which way it would lead—and that is not the sort of Bill which ought to be railroaded by a timetable motion through Parliament.

However, quite apart from the devolution question itself, the defeat of the guillotine, with the prospective loss of the Bill, is also a reminder that when it comes down to logical analysis, there really is no reason at all why a government should be expected to enact legislation that it should get every bit of its legislation through by the trick of attaching a concept of "confidence" to it. It is perhaps to the Government's credit that it did not try to do so on this occasion, though it is probably even more a tribute to the government's realism in recognizing that it would not get away with it if it did.

Only two things are constitutionally necessary for a government to stay in office. The first is that the House of Commons should grant it the supply necessary for the government to carry on the essential business of governing.

The second condition is an economic one. If a government is in power, it must be given a vote of confidence if it feels it necessary to ask for one, or if it is challenged on one. Like the control of supply, this is also the method of either approving or disapproving a government's general policies or the major policy for which the government exists.

What is a major policy in this

Ronald Butt

# Devolution: How MPs exposed the old parliamentary 'confidence' trick

## Whatever else the Government exists for, it was not to implement this devolution Bill, on which it got hooked by a series of accidents

sense? That is not an easy question to answer. A government's major policy is, perhaps, what a government thinks to be its major policy. It is by an extension of this idea that governments, particularly in this century, have chosen to bludgeon their followers into supporting them on almost every Bill they produce, by implying that confidence attaches to it. Confidence in this sense means an implicit threat that if this or that piece of legislation is defeated in the Commons, the government will go to the country.

According to some of the textbooks, it is this threat that drives MPs to fall into line, for fear that, if they do not, there will be an election in which they will lose their seats. But of course, there is always a great deal of bluff and empty threat in this notion, since the large proportion of the governing party who receive the paragonage of major and minor government office would have much more to lose than backbenchers if the government resigned, or went to the country and lost.

However, either the bluff itself or, more precisely, some kind of unthinking reflex action to it has usually worked sufficiently for all sorts of legislation to get on to the statute book which, if a majority of

the Commons had had their way, and were free to vote according to their convictions, might have been lost. There are different reasons at different times why the backbenchers of the majority party feel obliged to accept what they dislike—and sometimes it is genuinely because the government's whole credibility is at stake.

I doubt, for instance, whether the last Conservative government's income policy legislation would have ever become law, with all the momentous consequences it had for that party, if the considerable minority of Tory backbenchers who disliked and distrusted it had felt free to vote against it. It is also possible that some of the Labour Party's nationalization measures would never have reached the statute book had a Labour minority been free to vote according to its convictions in this respect.

However, there are measures and policies so dear to any party's heart that life in office without them is not worth having and it must be the party majority that determines what such policies are. If the minority does not like this, it is either has to go elsewhere or soldier on and try to moderate the policies from inside, which is what the social democrats

have done.) A party that is denied the things which, above all others, it thinks itself in business to achieve is entitled to ask what is the point of retaining the empty trappings of office. Few politicians are so mean-spirited as to want only these.

Obviously, a government's wish to attach a vote of confidence to those propositions which it regards as crucial is sensible: if it cannot do what it exists to do, it should go. In the present case, of course, there was no reason for making the confidence a question of confidence. Whatever else the present Government exists for, it was not to implement this devolution Bill, on which it got itself hooked by a series of maladroitnesses and which many in the Government actively dislike.

Now this curious episode is over, what can the Government's real business be said to be? The answer is simple: it is to continue its efforts to check inflation, manage the economy and promote a sensible accord with the unions. Its success so far may be questionable, but that is what it exists to do, and has no other major legislation to produce in its remaining time, except the necessary Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament, which is also an embarrassing one.

But why should Labour wish to carry on with a hard economic line in which all its cherished programmes have to be subordinated to the needs of the battle, when it is likely that, if it has successes, the Conservatives who are more likely to win the next election? The answer is in the nature of politics. A political party cannot retire, declaring itself incapable of running the show, unless it

absolutely has to. I destroy its credibility serious political fight over the e of office. Few politicians are so mean-spirited as to want only these.

The first is the Government's which will be still m now that it will be the nationalists' sup have no longer any keeping it in office will be anxious to g to the polls quickly by-election defeats co erude the Governm carry on.

Secondly, there can little doubt that a healthy for our polit lions of Commons free more often to v ing to the genuine c of its members wi Government's support, feeling that they risk it down if they vote a

Of course, the need a party on major gro stanch some minor ments, is a necessary of parliamentary pol should I like to see based on the sepa legislative and po system seems to m overriding advantage country which is no federation of states, as is. But a convention of the House should be freedom to vote on i would be more val enhancing its influ extending its area extended committee Over devolution, Mr now has a chance to the plain will of the Commons. It is a pri could hardly be ext

# The Japanese see a European failure in their success



Buying British: but there is too much emphasis on "luxury" imports in the Japanese market.

unlike most industrialized countries whose trade with each other runs to 50 or 60 per cent in manufactured goods Japan's similar trade is no more than 20 per cent. If the point has been taken that western exporters break in to the Japanese market? The Japanese answer is yes, if they take the same trouble with our market that we do with theirs—careful market research, building up of a distribution system, organizing servicing facilities, stocking up with spare parts and so on, and all this taking years before sales really begin.

In the Japanese mind the imbalance of trade is matched by other, concealed but hurtful imbalances. A reminder of this came when our party of British journalists was taken to Hiroshima there to see not just the Peace Park, smoothing over the past, but the museum of the bomb, with its heavy, rending blown-up photographs of burnt, shattered people, their clothes hanging about them like beggar's rags, baffled, suffering and helpless; "here is the foreigner's visitors book," says the Japanese guide, "we will please add your comment." Would they have dropped it on the Germans? The question is inescapable. One looks around and imagines every Japanese saying it to themselves. That is what the Japanese are thinking about the trade imbalance now: would they have made the same fuss or issued the same ultimatums about an imbalance of German or American exports?

There is another unhappy misunderstanding in this argument that needs to be corrected on the Japanese side. Japan is a country in which nation and society are one and in which national objectives—sensed and diffused rather than transmitted from a high—remain the core of the social consensus. The Japanese are all in it together. They do not feel themselves to be a class-ridden society, despite an automatic and unbroken respect for hierarchy. Thus

they give such an it of a united front in i sedations that it has been likened by Euro totalitarist states.

This has caused offence, albeit untrue comparison is wrongly impute Japan's own racy. Their free soc their democratic sys regarded by all the as the plain will of the as to deny the politica as the economic co No such implication tended, but many read the comparisons i

The Japanese hope trade war will develop feel that they have bet a scapegoat for Europi things. They would like, things put right by it. distribution system, often they commented imbalance of knowle their assessment of trade. How many bud coming to Japan from or her European spoke Japanese econo gues, "we will please add your comment." Would they have dropped it on the Germans? The question is inescapable. One looks around and imagines every Japanese saying it to themselves. That is what the Japanese are thinking about the trade imbalance now: would they have made the same fuss or issued the same ultimatums about an imbalance of German or American exports?

There is another unhappy misunderstanding in this argument that needs to be corrected on the Japanese side. Japan is a country in which nation and society are one and in which national objectives—sensed and diffused rather than transmitted from a high—remain the core of the social consensus. The Japanese are all in it together. They do not feel themselves to be a class-ridden society, despite an automatic and unbroken respect for hierarchy. Thus

Richard I.

# The Times Diary

## One sure thing in uncertainty

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, the hugely tall economist who is currently trying to explain money to us in a 12-part television series, does not have much faith in the future of the capitalist society, with the notable exception of himself. Galbraith gave a party yesterday for the publication of his book, upon which the television series is based, a sure-fire die-up which every true capitalist from Adam Smith onwards would surely approve of.

In spite of widespread criticism of the series, *The Age of Uncertainty*, for making up in visual pyrotechnics what Galbraith lacks in personality, the emeritus professor from Harvard is certain to make a killing with the book of the same name, if precedent is anything to go by. Lord Clark, Alistair Cooke, and the late Jacob Bronowski all found themselves with best-sellers on their hands after doing their television blockbusters.

Galbraith comes over better

in the flesh than he does on the small screen, and is a dry, witty and good-humoured man, fond of letting slip barbed asides about his heavyweight adversary in the economic ring, Milton Friedman. "I have read Friedman's pamphlet on Galbraith: I assume that what he got the Nobel Prize for."

The launching was attended by squads of BBC acolytes, and Sir Michael Swann, the chairman, before whom Galbraith was understandably fulsome. "All British institutions are under attack these days, a technique you learned from us Americans. We have the CIA, you have the kitchen Cabinet and Joe Haines. I wish you would exclude the BBC from all this; the United States the BBC is loved indiscriminately." This has not prevented Mrs Galbraith from writing an article for an American film magazine on what she called "the improbable procedures with which the BBC produces a television series".

The learned professor, who wisely has a second home in Switzerland, was pounced on and grilled about his predictions for the future of our own age of uncertainty. He stoutly defended incomes policy, but thought an unemployment level of at least 2.5 million might have to become a fact of life.

The people in the City who are so keen on monetary policy are the first people to sell sterling when there is any threat to an incomes policy," he declared, in what was assumed to be a thinly-disguised dig at his adversary, Professor Friedman.

Galbraith had two unexpected late arrivals at his party: Edward Heath, another successful author, who immediately engaged in close conversation with the professor on the subject of hundreds of thousands of copies; and Shirley Williams, who has not written a best-seller but who may be in need of a few tips on how to finance changes in educational policy.

Andre Deutsch, who is publishing Galbraith's book jointly with the BBC, was telling everyone how the television series was based on the book, and not the other way round. "At least in the book," says Deutsch, with evident satisfaction, "nothing moves."

All that business with love and 15 must have upset their calculators. The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum, offering a Wimbledon championships centenary tie, say: "The price is £2.50 plus postage and packing in Great Britain. 20p Total cost £2.80." The deuce

make a big contribution themselves. They take it very seriously, and can literally talk about wine non-stop for several hours, they are so interested."

His rival from Oxford, Dr Bryan Wilson, reader in sociology and custodian of the cellars at All Souls, had coached his team less. "Really they know as much about it as I do. Cambridge are more ruthless about these things. They really go out to win, you know."

The contest itself was held "in strict examination conditions" in Harvey's cellars. "Knowledge of their wine list helps more than anything," confided one of the Oxford men, "because all the wines come from here." Some of his colleagues had more technical notions though, and carefully dabbed small fingertips of wine on to sheets of clean paper to see how the colours compared when they dried. "That's likely to tell you more about the paper than the wine," scoffed their opponents.

They mostly mistook a Graves for a St Julien or a Pauillac, were all thrown by 1973 claret which they took to be much older, and turned their noses up at some Sauvignon whites. In the end it was found that Oxford had won, appropriately, by a nose—seven points in 600.

Elizabeth-Anne Colville, a public relations person, received a letter from a firm which claimed they had a new mailing list of the top 3,000 companies in the Arab World and Iran and we can reach the managing director by name? The letter was indeed addressed to her by her correct name, but it began: "Dear Sir . . . I suppose in the Arab world this difficulty seldom arises."

At the very same hour representatives of the Houses of Commons and Lords were pitted against each other in a pastime similarly taxing, their annual bridge match at the Carlton Tower hotel.

While the parliamentarians contemplated their bids in a hushed room on the sixteenth floor, there drifted up from below the muted blare of loud-speaker vans in the street making a last attempt to excite voters over the by-election in the City of London and Westminster South today.

There are obvious similarities in the comparative comfort of bridge and wine tasting as sports. Tim Sainsbury, the Conservative MP for Hove who was playing bridge for the Commons yesterday, confessed that the

being "luxury items" there was obviously a limited market. By now the argument over trade restrictions has gone some way to break down these attitudes. It is admitted that

Card vote

At the very same hour representatives of the Houses of Commons and Lords were pitted against each other in a pastime similarly taxing, their annual bridge match at the Carlton Tower hotel.

There are obvious similarities in the comparative comfort of bridge and wine tasting as sports. Tim Sainsbury, the Conservative MP for Hove who was playing bridge for the Commons yesterday, confessed that the

It's not the result of an industrial dispute; it's minimal art...



A West End firm advertises the Law Society's £7,500 a year for a cost man or draftsman. extra inducement: "Applicants should be in debtors than a great of hard work will be in"

our sort of level I do n one should be thinking of subtle means of con

With the exception of Lever, by common con most gifted player on side, the Commons wer sented entirely by C. tives. The Lords turnt badly under strength. of Liverpool was ab Lord (formerly Reggie of Northampton had would come only if he not good enough for h The remaining peer rather a drabbing, sav from ultimate ignominy, evoked by Sally Oppen. Conservative spokesm consumer affairs. O cards are banned in th of Commons and the on on which our legisla permitted to sharpen it is chess. I have it o authority, though, th have been yeas repeitously after hours may account for their s

had once captained Oxford at wine tasting too. They were loathe to admit that bridge was drier though, or even a particularly apr game for politicians. "It is relaxing," said Tony Berry, MP, but at

ethnic Kenneth Kirkwood, "entertaining" (February 21) Great of the important concept is Sir and his colleagues in





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE FIRST HOME RULE BILL IS DEAD

revolt by thirty-seven members of Parliament that it will not be possible to pass the Devolution Bill in its present form through the House of Commons. The surprising element of the Bill admitted that it was defective, and that would on its terms be a sign of conflict between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The proposed system of government had no solution of the problem of finance. Yet it was these defects which led to the gullibility of the House of Commons. The House of Commons should have been more vigilant in its scrutiny of the Bill. The House of Commons should have been more vigilant in its scrutiny of the Bill. The House of Commons should have been more vigilant in its scrutiny of the Bill.

between the present Bill and doing nothing will certainly fail and would merely irritate Scottish opinion. The inadequacies of the Labour Bill will not be remedied by making it more feeble or more anomalous. It is indeed desirable that there should be a constitutional conference. But such a conference will now need to take into account the constitutional requirements of the whole of the United Kingdom and not merely of Scotland. The lesson of this Bill must be learnt. It is that devolution for such an important part of the United Kingdom as Scotland must be related to constitutional development in the whole of the United Kingdom. Our constitution must continue to be symmetrical, because if symmetry is discarded the least favoured section will reject the scheme which disadvantages them. It was the Labour members who represented disadvantaged English constituencies who passed sentence of death on this measure.

This means that any devolved system to be acceptable has to be federal in character, because only a federal system offers equal benefits to all parts of the community. Britain can have unitary government or federal government, but we cannot have a unitary government for England and a federal government for Scotland and Wales. It is possible to have a federal system in which some of the federated states are nations and the others are regions. That is the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany where Bavaria, like Scotland, is a separate nation with a strong sense of national history and identity, and its own political attitudes, but most of the Länder are regional rather than national in their character.

## ES SILENCE LEND SUPPORT?

ant Amin has reacted to ride protests and con- by hastily inventing glo-American-Zionist plot to invade Uganda from an air-carrier. The scenario is sized from the Republic in—formerly Dahomey—however, some actors dired to perform the script. motive is very obvious. He to make sure that the n states support him offi- in the Organisation of a Unity, in the United is and (if possible) in the, onwealth, as they did over ricipation in the hijacking e Israeli aircraft, using vating power in the United is to prevent his condem- In private they were delighted by his inter- lation at the hands of the is, but publicly they ad- to a convention that Afri- states must support each against all outsiders, on id every issue.

can countries harbour refugees from other ruling groups' mission government, tribalism and persecution, who sometimes succeed in engineering a coup, the "ins" do have an informal trade union against the "outs", and non-interference in each others' domestic affairs is revered far more in the OAU charter than in the UN charter. To abandon it would unleash incalculable forces — there are examples aplenty.

No doubt Presidents Nyerere and Kenyatta hope the world will note that their newspapers have attacked General Amin unreservedly, and this could not happen if they had not been tipped the official wink. Nor could the service in Nairobi Cathedral have happened as it did. But they are realists and will ask what practical good official protests would do. Uganda has a large army and Kenya a tiny one, while President Nyerere, who has no army at all, at least has allowed Ugandan exiles to attempt some revolts against Amin from his territory. They, and the OAU, will probably hope that Amin will now become more discreet in his methods.

call Mr Tony Soper the account of an uncomfortable night spent on Rockall by the hunter, temporarily abandoned in the fog by the steam yacht. When the anonymous writer traced by the editors of the *Is of Scottish Natural History*, simply admitted his crime. I am sorry you should have taken an imaginary description of a visit to Rockall — only meant to amuse — a contribution to science. I was at Rockall. There is an excellent account of the affair and a survey of both and false landings on Rockall the time of its annexation by and party from HMS Vidal, the late James Fisher's book, published in 1956 by Geol. Soc. of London.

the thirties, and their recommendation that the correct ancient Greek usage should be revived, not least to eradicate the "dangerous myths" associated with the "barbaric and unsatisfactory word 'race'". It would be particularly interesting to have Mr Howard's observations on the appropriate passages in the very significant study *We Europeans: A Survey of 'Racial' Problems* by Huxley, Huxley and Carr-Saunders, first published in 1935, which deservedly ran through several impressions. This book certainly influenced the thought and language (including the "British English") of many at the time, but "race" has so strongly reasserted itself that Huxley's strong and considered advocacy of ethnic, ethnic, ethnic, has been widely ignored — in academic as well as popular usage.

upon the obvious explanation. The text is clearly corrupt. The poet first expresses a wish for a glass of chilled wine. But then of beeches green can be on the cold side after dark — it is even in mid-May. On second thoughts, therefore (I read "Or for a beaker, etc" in place of the somewhat repetitive "O") he feels that a tankard of malted claret would be more appropriate, and accordingly writes "With heated bubbles winking at the brim". One fears that Keats, in his rather over-enthusiastic state, made the common mistake of bringing the liquid to the boil. We need not, I think, follow the ingenious Verrall, who would undoubtedly recast the entire line to read "With bearded buddies drinking at the inn" as this, though tempting, would involve either an uncharacteristic false rhyme at the end of the stanza or a further emendation of the forest line into some such conclusion as "the" — to me unacceptable in this context, "final sin". Yours faithfully, H. F. ELLIS, Hill Croft, Kingston St Mary, Taunton, Devon. February 21.

## What Keats drank

From Mr H. F. Ellis Sir, It is astonishing to one who has read several years study of the text of Keats's classical Greek verse that some of your correspondents, distressed as they are by Keats's apparent liking for sparkling red wine, should have hit

worried about the Cubans in Luanda to mount a mission of enquiry. It is time they began to pay attention to the group of Libyans, Palestinians, Sudanese and Saudi Arabians who increasingly sit at the controls in Kampala. The General Service Unit, which is manned by Sudanese as well as Ugandan Moslems is now as much their instrument of power as it is Amin's. They are technically indispensable, but they are also doing very well out of the army's plunder and intimidation of the Ugandan Christians.

There may be fanatics who see in this situation a natural continuation of Islamic southwards penetration of black Africa. But this is not the view of Ugandans who can speak out, and it was very proper for the Uganda Action Group, a respectable association of Ugandans in exile that includes former officials and members of parliament, to send a warning telegram to the Secretary-General of the Arab League protesting that President Amin is exploiting Islam for his own irreligious ends. So far the silence over Amin's regime extends to the Moslem world, and a repudiation of the aid that it is getting from certain Middle East states would do good. It cannot serve the ends of any religion to seem indifferent to the inhumanities of the Amin regime, and it is time that the African states began to ask just what they are helping by their turn an official blind eye to ever uglier developments in Uganda.

## Return to free collective bargaining

From Sir Keith Joseph, MP (for Leeds, North East (Conservative)) Sir, My friend Lord Caldecote wants (Letters, February 16) to "smoke out" those who favour a return to free collective bargaining. I, for one, am ready to stand up and be counted. I disagree with Lord Caldecote because I cannot accept his premise — that incomes policy and the social contract are economically beneficial. I argue that these arrangements, far from helping the economy, are a root cause of the inflation, unemployment, stagnation and balance of payments crises which have plagued us over the past two years. If these measures are continued, the ills will be intensified. Let me restate my reasons. First, the halving of the very high inflation rate experienced during Labour's first 18 months cannot be ascribed to the formal incomes policy/social contract of 1975 — but to the predictable and predicted wage restraint of the sharp decline in the money supply growth imposed by Ted Heath and Tony Barber in late 1973, leading to reduced economic activity and reduced demand for labour. In fact, the social contract, as recognised, although rescues and job preservation subsidies by the Government, again as part of the social contract, discouraged restraint in some cases. The Government, imposed by the Government and unions, while lower than some groups — and executives — would have obtained, was higher than many groups would have got. I could not go to the unions for the "restraint" which they would in most cases have observed anyway, included price and dividend controls, threatening jobs and expansion; lavish government spending leading to huge borrowing; and disastrous results for sterling; and the Government's increased taxation, destroying incentives at all levels. Yet Lord Caldecote urges that we continue the social contract for fear of massive pay increases otherwise. But massive pay increases are widespread, and the Government has promised the IMF to maintain a ring fence of monetary restraint round the economy. As Mr Healey explained at Leeds on January 4 "Wages can only rise above the level permitted by the supply of labour at the cost of throwing people out of work". In the private sector, particularly where management has explained the realities to employees, this truth will be generally recognised. But excessive wage increases could destroy firms, and it is understandable that some employers would prefer an "incomes policy" defence

against wage claims. But this attitude could be fatal. Every ounce of relief for private sector management in their wage and labour relations will be bought through the social contract by erosion of their viability and independence. What is Bullock but yet another part of the price for incomes policy? That is why private firms have no choice but to conduct their own bargaining with the private sector is to survive. There is no room for further retreat. Of course the real worry remains the state sector — which includes public professions like Leyland and Govan Shipyards. But the Government in relation to the public sector will be subject to the monetary rise fence also. So long as the Government declares monetary growth, it will abate inflation and will have no need to buy incomes policy. Both Lord Caldecote and the Chancellor agree that anything more than modest pay increases must lead to higher unemployment. What leads them to suppose that union leaders and their members are any less capable of understanding the facts? Lord Caldecote admits that "a permanent rigid incomes policy" is impracticable in a democracy, yet he urges that we continue with incomes policy. But a non-rigid incomes policy is a contradiction in terms. And, for those who want another year of it, it is any easier than to eradicate ourselves — with the distortions, disincentives and other penalties of the social contract (fettering and intensifying)? It will be more difficult, not less, to dismantle it. Mr Healey criticises me for agreeing on this subject with some Communist union leaders. But why not? Since the Government's policies contain irreconcilable contradictions, why should we not be critical of union attitudes. Some union leaders think primarily of their members' interests — short or long term: some are primarily political and see incomes policy/social contract as a means of extending Socialist power; others reject this path to Socialism because it seems too circuitous or because they temperamentally favour traditional class struggle or because competition inside the left precludes anything other than "struggle". I, by contrast, oppose because I do not want the market economy destroyed, be it in the manner of Russian bear or British bullock. If Mr Healey is really concerned at an "unholy alliance" with the Communists, he would do well to look no further. Yours faithfully, KEITH JOSEPH, House of Commons, February 23.

## Strain on Ministers

From Mrs Hector McNeill Sir, I have just been listening to Shirley Williams on whether the strain on Ministers is causing their premature deaths. With some of her points I agree, with others I don't. But I do agree that many men in public life die at an early age through overwork — Hugh Gaiskill, Tony Crosland, Iain Macleod. I have always maintained that my late husband, Hector McNeill, died at the age of 48 from overwork. His death was almost a carbon copy of Tony Crosland's, one of his colleagues. I have watched Mrs Crosland's agony with more than ordinary sympathy and understanding. Her husband was dashing about the world with little time even to pack his bags — she, no doubt, did that for him; he was kept out of his bed by all night sittings due to the small majority in the House; he then had to read his Cabinet papers before getting any rest and had to be in his office early, and also look after his constituency. All this was applicable in my husband's case when he was Secretary of State for Scotland in the 1950/51. There was no evening time there was a majority of six and Winston Churchill made a point of forcing all-night sittings with a view to bringing down the Government — which he could have done as there was no real coalition, and today, of Liberals, Scottish Nationalists, Welsh Nationalists, two Irish MPs

and Mr Enoch Powell, to get the Government out of their troubles. Mrs Williams said "MPs were much grander, going to their constituencies, waving out of their car windows and not doing surgeries". Now we have the "liberal" Mr Breshnev, and I — I was his unpaid secretary — did a constituency surgery every month, 4 or 5 hours at a stretch — and I did not get my fare paid for the constituency — and when he was Secretary he had two Under Secretaries, not three, as he considered more than that. He spent practically every weekend in Scotland and many week nights in all night sittings in the House. What the answer is I do not know. No matter how many extra Ministers of State and Under Secretaries are appointed, the people always want, eventually, to deal with the Secretary of State. Perhaps more Departments with Secretaries of State, but that just increases the number of bureaucrats, who are not doing anything else. But men and women choose this life: they don't have to. The strains are perhaps not obvious when they choose, but a man leads his life as he wishes and I do not think any of these men who died prematurely would have chosen anything else and they certainly contributed much more to their country than many who live to 80 or 90. Yours sincerely, SHEILA MCNEILL, 12 Lochmore House, Elbury Square, SW1, February 20.

## The Falkland Islands

From Mr David Stephen Sir, The first reactions to the Government's announcement that it is to send the HMS *Endurance* to Buenos Aires to talk about the Falkland Islands (The Times, February 3) have concentrated, understandably enough, on the situation of the islands. It is too much to hope that on this rare occasion when Britain does stand a chance of exerting real influence she will use it for the good of all the people of the area — including the 11,000 Anglo-Argentines. I have never met an Argentine who does not feel passionately about the Falkland Islands. Indeed, in a bitterly divided country, this is a theme which unites everyone, from left to far right. Depending on the political views of the Argentine, views are advanced — ranging from imperialism to infiltration — on why Britain remains in the Falklands. (No one, in Britain or in Argentina, seems to realise that the islands are basically Argentine — those who do are sheep farming — dominated by a semi-federal monopoly.) Every Argentine regards British "occupation" of the Falklands as an insult to Argentine nationalism. My point is that any Argentine Government which could assert Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands will earn a place in history and become enormously popular in the country. It follows from this that any British Government which sits down to discuss the issue with Argentina is offering her, at least potentially, a political prize of enormous value. Any responsible British Government cannot, therefore, enter discussions on this subject without being conscious of the impact the outcome of such discussions will have inside Argentina. Obviously a major and entirely legitimate preoccupation of Mr Rowlands and his colleagues will be the physical fate of the islands

in any link up or association with Argentina. He will be bound to ask, for example, whether the Argentine Government would be able to protect the islands from the dual threat of Argentine and Communist terrorism which now endangers the lives of ordinary Argentines. He will be bound to seek assurances that human rights, accepted as normal in Britain and in the Falkland Islands, would be guaranteed in any future agreement. This is not interference in Argentina's internal affairs but an entirely necessary exercise of Britain's responsibility for the islands. If it were felt that sovereignty should be transferred or pooled — and there are pressing political and economic forces pushing Britain in that direction — Britain should not forego the opportunity of exercising a favourable influence on Argentine politics — entirely consistent, as I have said, with Britain's concern for the islands. Notably, President Videla and those of his colleagues who favour an early return to democracy would be encouraged — if Britain made, in any talks on sovereignty, the conditions that she would only permit a democratic Argentine to exercise any sovereignty over the islands. Democracy inside Argentina would never forgive Britain if she handed the islands over and allowed the fascists to reap the benefits, but a future agreement which looked to the future both of the islands and the Argentines — and which took a clear line on human rights — would be of incalculable value to Argentina, to Britain, and to Anglo-Argentine relations. Yours faithfully, DAVID STEPHEN, Apartado 381, San Pedro, Montes de Oca, San Jose, Costa Rica, February 7.

## Rebuilding the inner cities

From Sir Frank Marshall Sir, The older "Industrial Revolution" areas which contemporaneously emerged have obsolesced contemporaneously. The removal of their inner city cores to make way for "linear urban highways" and other unrelated artifacts of "planning" also remove many medium-sized businesses which, in default of Industrial Development Certificates, either moved away or closed down altogether. So, by purchase (compulsory or otherwise) the local authorities (whose appetite historically for such projects is insatiable) Mr G. W. Mason, (February 21) rightly says) fell heir to much valuable urban land. Since then there has been neither the political will nor the financial resources to renew the fabric of urban life. The policy for new towns effectively saw to that. Now fresh awareness may spur the political will, but the combined resources of local and central government are quite unequal to such a daunting task. It would surely be better for local authorities to make a present of such land (in parcels according to requirements) to anyone able and willing to develop it within the discipline of an over all inner city plan (which would include commercial development to provide jobs and thus help sustain the economy of the area as a whole) than to contemplate for much longer these urban deserts. Yours etc, FRANK MARSHALL, Wigton Manor, Manor House Lane, Althorpe, Leeds, February 22.

He knows that planners propose but politicians dispose. If there have been mistakes in the past (and I believe their extent is much exaggerated) they have been mistakes made by society as a whole and not by any one group of people or any one system. Most of our really intractable problems are intractable because of the lack of resources to meet the perceived needs. It is hard to believe that changes in the planning system will release any new resources or make solutions easier to achieve. Yours faithfully, JOHN K. BOYNTON, President, The Royal Town Planning Institute, County Hall, Chester, February 23.

From Lord Taylor of Harlow Sir, The suggestion that failure to rebuild the centres of our great cities is due in some way to the creation of New Towns is untrue. New Towns are one of the relatively few success stories in Britain since the last war. Not only have they rehoused over 850,000 people and provided export with admirable working conditions and an effective social environment; they have done this at a good financial return to the nation. This remarkable achievement is due to their sound administrative structure and to the fact that they were operating largely in virgin territory. New Towns were created partly to make possible the reconstruction of the centres of our great cities. In London, densities of over 260 people to the acre rising to over 300 in some areas, meant that areas were by no means uncommon. It was from such areas of overcrowding and physical decay that the New Towns drew much of their population. Densities of this order make good family life impossible; as Professor Abercrombie taught us, massive export of population was an essential before reconstruction could begin. The failure of the reconstruction of the central core of the great cities is partly due to the complexities of land ownership; but it must, in all honesty, be partly ascribed to the failure of the development machinery of the municipal authorities. Attempts to attribute the failures of elected municipalities to the success of appointed New Towns are both untrue and unfair. Yours faithfully, TAYLOR OF HARLOW, House of Lords, February 19.

## Soviet dissidents

From Lord Bethell Sir, The front page of The Times of February 19 gave prominent display to an article by Edmund Stevens suggesting that President Carter's letter to Dr Sakharov could have "serious repercussions" on Soviet-American relations, perhaps even jeopardising arms talks, and that it might even have been inspired by hard-line Soviet leaders anxious to topple the "liberal" Mr Breshnev. It has been suggested that the new President is allowing his personal moral views to triumph over his statesmanship, that he is endangering the peace of the world in order to enforce a debatable principle. The truth is that the President's right to communicate directly with a Soviet dissident is dictated not only by personal morality, but also by the Helsinki Final Act and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, to both of which the Soviet Union is bound by its signature in 1975. Mr Breshnev undertook to expedite the reunification of families, to import more Western newspapers and not to penalise Western journalists for doing their job. He also promised, so doubt with his tongue in his cheek, to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms". He has broken these promises. The President could likewise refer Mr Breshnev to Article 12 of the Declaration of Human Rights, which runs: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or corre-

pondence." It is only because the Soviet Union violates this article that Dr Sakharov was forced to make his dramatic visit to the United States Embassy in Moscow. If Mr Breshnev wishes to write to Mr Gus Hall, the American communist leader, he can place his letter in a mail box and it will arrive. As your leader today (February 21) points out, if Mr Breshnev intended to observe certain parts of the Helsinki agreement, he should not have signed it. But can the President really be blamed for trying to enforce these existing agreements? The Soviet Union has also claimed that the President's letter is an interference in her internal affairs. But if this is a crime, the Soviet Union is equally guilty, if not more so. Her embassies in the West maintain close links with local communist parties. They send delegates to trade union gatherings. They give lavish entertainment to pro-Soviet politicians. They attack the Conservative Party and its leader. The English services of *Moscow Radio* has accused British authorities of "cold-bloodedly watching Frank Stage die in Wakefield Prison" and of "serving the survival go-ahead to the white racist regime in Rhodesia". The President's act in sending the letter therefore cannot be a crime, soundly based as it is on international agreement and on the principle of reciprocity, which Mr Breshnev understands well. Yours sincerely, NICHOLAS BETHELL, House of Lords, February 21.

## Racial equality

From Mr Sam Springer Sir, I would like to express my disagreement with comments made in Neville Hodgkinson's article "Race Commission Plans Criticised" (The Times, February 9). He says that there is widespread criticism against the latest proposals for the staffing and structure of the Commission for Racial Equality, on the grounds that it over-emphasises the law enforcement aspects of the CRE's work. The argument really is about priorities, because the CRE will have the duty of eliminating discrimination by using all its resources and power under the 1976 Act. Both the law enforcement and educational/advisory aspects of the CRE's work are essential: they complement one another. Ethnic minority groups would like to see the CRE using its powers in the most effective manner possible to eliminate discrimination and to secure full equality of opportunity. As one involved in race relations over a number of years, it is my assessment that ethnic minority groups would like to see the CRE adopting an aggressive approach and this means treating the law enforcement aspects as being of primary importance. After all, in successive Annual Reports the Race Relations Board has asked for increased powers in order to do its job more effectively. These powers have been granted under the 1976 Act, and should be used vigorously to eliminate discrimination. The advisory and educational role of the CRE should be regarded as being complementary to the strict law enforcement role. It should be borne in mind that the 1976 Act is an attempt to deal with discrimination in a completely different, and hopefully more effective

way. It requires a new perspective and a dynamic approach, without a sense of fear that in 10 years' time we may be considering another Race Relations Act and another Commission. SAM SPRINGER, Member, North Metropolitan Conciliation Committee, Race Relations Board, Members Library, 10m Hall, Hackney, E8, February 16.

Why not December 31? From Mr I. D. Morgan Sir, I only read the bottom right hand corner of your letters page since I find Rockall more interesting than Bullock. The relevant question is not "Why April 5?" but "When will our political system come into line with the EEC directive that our financial years should end on December 31?" Since the Chancellor is pledged to reduce income tax, why not do this with the aid of a special Jubilee Tax Year of 270 days only? Complicated legislation is not required but in essence a short clause in the Finance Bill providing for the tax year which commences on April 6 next to end on December 31, 1977. In this way twelve months' personal allowances would be offset by just nine months' income and the higher incomes of middle managers would be taxed at lower hard rates. As a result we may all have enough cash to make a Jubilee treat. If not round Fifi or Tonia's round Frimton or Tunbridge Wells I Yours faithfully, IAN MORGAN, 23 Blatchington Road, Tunbridge Wells, 1 mt, February 21.







BITRARY  
DR L.F. Co  
Pioneer work in



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

مكتبة من الأصل

17  
Pressures on  
the East  
German  
economy, p 19

### Hattersley refusal to stop Babcock takeover after it in monopolies panel

Mr. Hattersley, Secretary of State for Industry, has refused to stop the Babcock takeover after it in monopolies panel. The members of the panel, which is chaired by Mr. Hattersley, have been asked to consider the takeover of Babcock & Wilcox by the American firm, Babcock International. The takeover is being opposed by the British Industrial Federation, which claims that it would create a monopoly in the power generation equipment market. Mr. Hattersley has said that he will not interfere with the takeover unless it is shown to be against the public interest. The panel is expected to report on the takeover in the next few weeks.

### Standard offers \$130m in bank deal

Standard Chartered, the British group which operates in 60 countries, is offering \$130m (about £76m) for the assets of a United States company whose principal subsidiary is the oldest bank on the West Coast, the Bank of California. The bid would, if successful, lead to the merger of Bank of California and Standard Chartered's existing Californian subsidiary, the Chartered Bank of California. However, it was by no means certain that the bid would be successful. The two managements have been talking since Christmas, but ahead of any discussion of the price. The bid was made by Standard Chartered's chairman, Lord Barber, and its managing director, Sir John Glyn. The bid was made to the Board of Directors of the Bank of California, which is expected to meet on Tuesday night. The bid is for 100 per cent of the Bank of California, which has 77 branches in that state as well as by an historical accident one in Oregon and three in the State of Washington. The bid is for the assets of the Bank of California, which is a public company, rather than its shares, principally in order to avoid the problems which might arise if Standard Chartered were to acquire the Bank of California by way of a takeover. The bid is for \$130m, which is about 10 times the value of the Bank of California's assets. The bid is for the assets of the Bank of California, which is a public company, rather than its shares, principally in order to avoid the problems which might arise if Standard Chartered were to acquire the Bank of California by way of a takeover. The bid is for \$130m, which is about 10 times the value of the Bank of California's assets.

### Argentine ranches sold by Brooke Bond Liebig

Brooke Bond Liebig is to raise \$18,800,000 (£11,100,000) through the sale of its Argentine ranch interests to a local syndicate. The ranches have been controlled by Liebig since the beginning of the century. The disposal will throw up a \$5,500,000 surplus over the \$13,300,000 book value of the 350,000 acre holding, the cash, the group stated yesterday, will not be coming back to the United Kingdom. Its likely destination is the Canadian food, meat, coffee and spices subsidiaries and the smaller United States outfit. "BBL is currently undercapitalized in both areas but the new cash injection will create a much stronger base in markets in which we believe we can make headway", Mr. H. F. Somerville, finance director, explained. The group's meat processing operations in Argentina will be unaffected by the sale, but the market has taken the view that the disposal is a significant step in the reduction of politically sensitive interests with the consequent improvement in the quality of earnings. The ranches made pre-tax profits of £1m in the year to end-June last—broadly in line with the previous year. But the extreme volatility in the Argentine peso has been a major influence in the sudden changes in the level of past contributions. In the year 1973-74, the ranches are understood to have turned in around four times last year's level. At June 1975, that year's level was a profit of £1m but in 12 months the profit soared to £5m. BBL conservatively takes the most onerous exchange rate at which to remit profits. Also, the ranches are regarded as poor cash flow generators. The capital ploughed back into the land and herds to improve their carrying capacity. The deal raises the possibility of further sales elsewhere in South America. BBL has about £2m invested in Brazil, making a £4.5m agreed bid for a 50 per cent share in a Brazilian-based private company with interests in quarrying, waste disposal and fuel distribution. It was negotiating also for the acquisition of a small road-surfacing company for £500,000.



Lord Barber: "the potential is very good indeed".

### LME may ease rules of membership

By Wallace Jackson  
A change in the London Metal Exchange's membership qualifications, which would allow non-UK companies to become full members, was suggested yesterday by Mr. Robert Gibson-Jarvis, executive secretary of the LME. Speaking at a London commodities conference, he said that the LME was likely to become more corporate, rather than individual, and it was likely that this would be expanded to include foreign companies. Under the present rules, leading foreign metal companies wishing to trade on the LME have to establish a subsidiary in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gibson-Jarvis said that over the past few years the LME had been active in trying to establish the net trading position of its members. A committee was set up to consider the LME's position, and it was likely that this would be expanded to include foreign companies. Under the present rules, leading foreign metal companies wishing to trade on the LME have to establish a subsidiary in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gibson-Jarvis said that over the past few years the LME had been active in trying to establish the net trading position of its members. A committee was set up to consider the LME's position, and it was likely that this would be expanded to include foreign companies.

### Racal counterbids for Ultra with 26 pc stake

By Our Financial Staff  
Racal Electronics yesterday launched its expected counterbid for Ultra Electronic Holdings with a cash offer of 185p a share. This is much higher than Dowty Group's share swap proposals which, at last night's price, was worth an effective 154p. At the same time as announcing its bid—which is 110p higher than the level of Ultra's shares before the bidding started last Thursday—Racal disclosed that it had increased its holding in Ultra to 26.7 per cent. The board of Ultra, which had believed that a Racal counterbid was a strong possibility, was meeting last night to consider its position, while the Dowty board was also assessing the situation. Dowty has 12 per cent of Ultra. Before the Ultra meeting, Mr. Edwin Birch, managing director, commented: "The offer is certainly an advance on the Dowty one and some body at long last is recognizing the company's value". Ultra, Racal and Dowty are all Ministry of Defence contractors, but whereas Ultra and Racal specialize in sophisticated electronic Dowty deals in advanced hydraulics. Dowty is believed to have been primarily interested in Ultra's electronic control equipment for aircraft turbines while the "Socobony" anti-submarine device and other more specific military items are believed to be of permanent interest to Racal. Some City sources believe that in the event of Racal succeeding in taking over Ultra it might consider moving off the control systems to Dowty. Racal in its announcement stated that it intends to maintain and further develop Ultra's business. Any proposal to split the company is likely to be resisted by Ultra. Mr. Birch commented that while the Ultra board had a duty to shareholders it also had a duty to the company's employees.

### £13m rights issue by China Clays

English China Clays yesterday became the first sizable company this year to make a rights issue. The largest producer of clay products is proposing to raise £13.4m via a one for six issue at 62p. The company has received Treasury permission to raise its dividend by 43 per cent to 5.4p a share gross, and this helped the shares rise 10p to 84p. Explaining the reasons for the issue, the company said that the cash was needed now "to meet worthwhile expenditure" and "provide financial flexibility for the future". Money will be required to develop "promising new china clay products" and to meet additional working capital requirements. ECC announced that it was making a £4.5m agreed bid for a 50 per cent share in a British-based private company with interests in quarrying, waste disposal and fuel distribution. It was negotiating also for the acquisition of a small road-surfacing company for £500,000.

### British plans to halve shipyards

Feb 23.—A government commission proposed far-reaching measures to secure the Swedish shipyards, including the capacity cut and the number of workers by about a third. The commission is losing their jobs, commentators here speculate on an additional 2,000 redundancies among workers employed by the shipyard contractors. The commission noted that the shipyards at present employed more people than they had in 1974, and more capacity than the market could use. It proposed 16,823 employees in shipbuilding by the end of 1979, a 35 per cent decrease compared with the 1974 level. Further cuts during the 1980s were considered as possible. Last year shipbuilding employed 23,391 people. Only one large shipbuilding company, the state-owned Uddvalv, is profitable. Despite this, the commission wants it to make 300 employees redundant.

### MP lobbied over Serck bid

Representatives of a fifth of the workforce of Serck, the largest of the five valve groups, lobbied their MP, Mr. Gerry Fowler (Labour, Wrexham), yesterday, to express their opposition to the £34.5m takeover bid from Associated Engineering. The 1,000 employees of the Serck Audio factory in Newport, Shropshire, were represented by two members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. The mayor of Newport, Mr. Len Boniface, Mr. Bill Kerr, the managing director, and Mr. Terry Adam, an Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff representative. A one-day token strike against the bid was held at the Serck Audio factory in Newport, Shropshire, yesterday. Similar action was taken at Nottingham earlier in the week.

### 24 oil groups take up N Sea allocations

By Roger Vielvoys  
Energy Correspondent  
All 24 oil company groups offered new exploration licences in British waters as part of the fifth round distribution two weeks ago have taken up their allocations. Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that a sixth round allocation was not very far away, although he could not announce a definite date. One of the factors involved in timing of the round would be the results of international arbitration of the disputes between Britain and France and with the Republic of Ireland over offshore boundaries. He told the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment. He said that the British share of the North Sea market had risen last year from 52 per cent to 54 per cent, which was a record. Unofficial indications are that the United Kingdom share will have risen to between 55 and 60 per cent, although the total size of the equipment market fell to around £1,000m compared with £1,150m in 1975 and £1,275m in 1974.

### Chief attacks Carter budget proposals as fuel for inflation fears

From Frank Vogt  
Washington, Feb 23  
Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, has attacked the Carter budget proposals as fuel for inflation fears. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government spending, which would be inflationary. He also said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government borrowing, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government deficits, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government debt, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government interest rates, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government taxes, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government spending, which would be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government borrowing, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government deficits, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government debt, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government interest rates, which would also be inflationary. He said that the proposals would lead to a sharp increase in government taxes, which would also be inflationary.

### More than £20m goes up in flames

The estimated cost of fire damage in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) in January was £22.4m, the British Insurance Association reports. This compares with £17.5m in January 1976. The largest fire during the month, at a warehouse complex in Scotland, was estimated at around £4m.

### the markets moved

ment	7p to 183p	Pethrow
	10p to 105p	Band Select
	5p to 44p	Rio Tinto
Clay	10p to 84p	Shell
	5p to 329p	Siliman Group
L.	4p to 38p	Thomson Co
	6p to 72p	Ultra
nd	11p to 87p	Utd Scient
rops	74p to 674p	Unilever
I, D.	44p to 544p	Winklesha
	5p to 115p	Pryke, W. J.
	3p to 48p	Standard Y
	3p to 48p	Town & Cit
ist	3p to 80p	Vesper
ined more ground,		5199.625
curities met with		SDR's was
		while SDR-
ined 5 points to close		Commoditi-
the "effective devalu-		covered. P
was 43.3 per cent.		1641.0 (R
\$1.75 an ounce to		
er pages		
appointments	20	Share price
vacant	23, 24, 26	Wall Street
Editor	19, 20, 21	Bank Sves
	20, 21	
ews	19	Annual St
orts	20, 21	RH & S
		Preliminar

### Poorer nations' US debts up 23pc

From Our US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Feb 23  
Total United States bank loans outstanding to non-oil producing developing countries are estimated to have increased by 23.5 per cent to \$53,600m (about £31,525m), in the nine months to the end of September, 1976. Total foreign loans outstanding by United States banks rose in this period by 14.8 per cent to \$223,200m according to a report published by the Continental Bank of Chicago. The bank's economists suggest that the growth in American bank lending to non-oil producing developing countries is likely to slow this year, but the amount may still remain large. They suggest that the degree of risk involved in these loans is often overstated. The figures come at a time of increasing concern in official circles about the growing structural problems caused by the continuing need for external financing of non-oil producing developing countries. Concern over the indebtedness of some countries has led to speculation that they may have to default on their loans, and there have been calls for a restructuring of the debt. The report points out that the total volume of outstanding loans by United States banks and their foreign branches to non-oil producing developing countries represents just over 5 per cent of their total domestic assets. It also points out that a considerable proportion of these loans are insured or guaranteed by United States Government agencies. The report notes that loans to developing countries are widely distributed with the largest outstanding claims, totalling \$10,900m, to Mexico and \$10,300m to Brazil, being at least five times larger than loans to any other individual developing country and still representing only about one per cent each of total assets of United States commercial banks. Total international loans by all private banks rose by 2.2 per cent in the first nine months of last year to an estimated \$500,100m, with the amount of these outstanding claims on developed countries rising by 8.5 per cent to \$296,300m. The claims outstanding on non-oil producing developing countries rose by 21.1 per cent to \$88,800m. David Blake writes: The share of financing of developing countries' deficits covered by commercial banks has increased sharply in the past year. In the period 1974-76, it had been estimated that the commercial banks accounted for 42 per cent of the developing countries' new financing, compared with only 20 per cent during the period 1972-74. Some banks, such as Morgan Guaranty, which is acknowledged to be among the most knowledgeable in the field, have called for increased official activity to take a share of the developing countries' financing problems. This call was echoed yesterday at a Financial Times/The Banker conference by Mr. Robert Solomon, a former United States Reserve official who is now a Fellow of the Brookings Institution, and Mr. J. A. Kirkby, Chief Adviser to the Bank of England. The Bank's Governor, Mr. Gordon Richardson, has also called for a greater official response.

### DAEJAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

From Our US Economic Correspondent

Washington, Feb 23

Total United States bank loans outstanding to non-oil producing developing countries are estimated to have increased by 23.5 per cent to \$53,600 million (or £11,529m), in the nine months to the end of September, 1976.

Total foreign loans outstanding by United States banks rose in this period by 14.8 per cent to \$223,200m according to a report published by the Continental Bank of Chicago.

The bank's economists suggest that the growth in American bank lending to non-oil producing developing countries is likely to slow this year, but the amount may still remain large. They suggest that the degree of risk involved in these loans is often overstated.

The figures come at a time of increasing concern in official circles about the growing structural problems caused by the continuing need for external financing of non-Opec developing countries.

Concern over the indebtedness of some countries has led to speculation that they may have to default on their loans, and there have been cases of developing countries being encouraged to seek a rescheduling of repayment.

The report points out that the total volume of outstanding loans by United States banks and their foreign branches to non-oil producing developing countries rose by 10.5 per cent of their total domestic and international assets, and that a considerable proportion of these loans are insured or guaranteed by United States Government agencies.

The report notes that loans to developing countries by American banks are widely distributed with the largest outstanding claims, totalling \$10,900m, to Mexico and \$10,300m to Brazil, being at least five times larger than loans to any other individual developing country, and still representing only about one per cent each of total assets of United States commercial banks.

Total international loans by all private banks rose by 13.2 per cent in the first nine months of last year to an estimated \$500,100m, with the amount of these outstanding claims on developed countries rising by

8.5 per cent to \$296,300m. The claims outstanding on non-oil developing countries rose by 21.1 per cent to \$88,800 million.

David Binks, writing in the context of financing of developing countries' deficits covered by commercial banks has increased sharply in the past year. In the period 1974/76, it had been estimated that the commercial banks accounted for 40 per cent of the developing countries' new financing, compared with only 20 per cent during the period 1972-74.

Some banks, such as Morgan Guaranty, which is acknowledged to be among the most knowledgeable in the field, have called for increased official activity to take a share of the developing countries' financing problems.

This call was echoed yesterday at a Financial Times/The Banker conference by Mr Robert Solomon, a former United States Reserve official who is now a Fellow of the Brookings Institution, and Mr J. A. Kirbyshire, Chief Adviser to the Bank of England.

The Bank's Governor, Mr Gordon Richardson, has also called for a greater official response.



Mr Dell told of dumping threat to jobs in public and private sectors

## Urgent call by steel union for import duties

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the steel industry's biggest union, has called on the Government to impose duties on imports of steel products at the lower end of the market that are threatening jobs in private and public sector steelmaking.

In a letter to Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation criticizes the Government for "failing to act" while steel products are dumped in Britain by countries unconcerned about the impact of their trading policies. He has asked for the immediate imposition of duties to prevent further hardship to steel workers.

Mr Sirs told Mr Dell: "We are concerned about non-alloy sections and flats which together with reinforcing bars are the main raw material of the construction industry, and as we are both aware the construction industry is in the depths of a recession."

"The home market for sections and flats has declined from 865,000 tonnes in 1974 to 600,000 tonnes in 1976. At the same time imports—mainly through city merchants selling to stockholders—have risen from 24,000 tonnes in 1973 to 88,000 tonnes in 1976. Many of these imports are at dump prices and we understand that you are already in possession of fully documented anti-dumping cases against Spain, South Africa and Japan."

"You will be aware that 40 per cent of the United Kingdom production is by the British Steel Corporation, mainly

at the Jarrow works, and any short-term or redundancy in this area is adding to a burden which is the worst in the whole country. The remaining 60 per cent is produced by various British Independent Steel Producers Association works in the West Midlands, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds in Cardiff and Martins (Dundrum) in Scotland, Mr Sirs argues.

"Some of these works have no other product to make and therefore the loss of shifts to employees and the threat of redundancy in the next two or three months could be a fatal blow to many of the areas affected by such imports."

It was "absolute lunacy" for this country to be importing unemployment, Mr Sirs notes. He said a £22 per tonne duty from February 4 on sections from Spain.

### French set out terms of loans for sector

M. Jean Philippe Lecat, French presidential spokesman, said yesterday that the French Government was willing to make loans to steel companies to finance investments but with several conditions, including a requirement to lodge shares as a guarantee (Reuter reports).

He said the companies would have to lodge shares in their portfolio with the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, through which the French authorities intervene in financial matters.

M. Lecat gave no details of the maximum amount of cash the state was

willing to make available to the steel sector.

He said the Cabinet decided the loans would be conditional on the steel groups putting up sizeable financing for investments themselves.

The state would have a clause in loan agreements through which it would participate in improved financial results.

The groups would also have to undertake to help create jobs in areas suffering from unemployment because of steel reorganization and the government would create an inter-ministerial economic and financial control body to ensure the groups respected their industrial, social and financial undertakings.

The Government planned to limit the number of redundancies likely to result from this programme and had asked employers and unions to reach an industry-wide social agreement before April 15.

### Newport to be centre of electrical steels

British Steel Corporation confirmed yesterday that it plans to close part of its Brierley Hill works in the west Midlands and to concentrate production of electrical steel at the Orb works, Newport, South Wales. A £73m modernisation scheme is planned for Newport, which will involve 190 more jobs between 1979 and 1983.

At the Cocklebury Alpha works at Brierley Hill, 640 out of the 1,100 total of jobs are likely to go. But the corporation says that the actual redundancies will be fewer because of normal

turnover, natural wastage and control of recruitment.

The corporation is the sole United Kingdom producer of electrical steel, which has magnetic properties suitable for use in electrical machines.

### Employers' levy to go up by 85 pc

An 85 per cent increase in the employers' levy to finance the grants scheme of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board has been approved by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. The levy will go up from £13.50 to £25 for each employee from April 1.

Employers who have fewer than 26 employees, or who meet the board's training requirements in full, are exempt from the levy. This latter condition applies to 98 per cent of the British Steel Corporation's plants.

### Blastfurnacemen in Llanwern talks today

Five hundred striking blastfurnacemen at British Steel Corporation's most modern plant at Llanwern, near Newport, South Wales, are to meet today to discuss demands for improved working conditions.

The walkout on Monday halted iron and steel production at the £300m complex. It was feared that thousands of layoffs could follow if there was no early settlement.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Towards a united organization for professional engineers

From Mr R. Freer

Sir, Your Business Director's report (February 16) that the Government will be holding an inquiry into the organization of the engineering professions will be welcomed by many engineers but tinged with regret that the pressure has had to come from outside the profession. Mr Derek Harris has been telling us for two years of the unhappy gyrations in the engineering world which have led to this situation.

The general public is probably indifferent to the method engineers choose to organize themselves. It does not necessarily follow that new bridges, chemical works, aeroplanes or cars will be better, safer or cheaper if there is one engineering institution or a hundred.

But the engineers themselves are not indifferent. It has been clear to some of us for a long time that some united body must one day be created if only to ensure that the country's engineers can speak with one voice to the Government. In this

respect the rank and file appear to have been well ahead of the established orthodoxy.

The present multiplicity of engineering institutions is an historical accident. If we could put ourselves back to the 1820s when there was just one institution, we would be trying hard to prevent the fragmentation ever taking place. However, all that is in the past. Today a united engineering organization would have to be more in keeping with the requirements of today's engineers. It would need to be more than a learned society with the usual functions of examination, maintenance of standards and discipline.

The doctors seemed to have managed this better than we have. They have two parallel organizations, the GMC and the BMA, one an examining body and the other can act as a trade union, an aspect the Government on behalf of the doctors and has achieved for its members comfortable (by engineering standards) salaries in addition to their transferable pension rights and index-adjusted pensions. We would appreciate

an organization which could

that for us. The other contender has been to decide to be admitted to the new nation. At present the national path to becoming a chartered engineer university degree and of practical training. I need not be the only v. Engineering is still a to be studied and a co- engineer should not cluded because he has t by a different road or late in life. Good engi scarce enough and reg which exclude the un tional will impoverish t fession. The weakness of at-only entrance requi is that, if they were aliv it is unlikely that these, be able to get into the tion of Civil Engineer wright into the Mechan Marconi into the Electri Yours faithfully, R. FREER, 27 Campbell Drive, Glasgow G61.

### Edward Wood: case for scheme to be set aside

From Mr Desmond Lyons

Sir, One of the fundamental liberties of a free and democratic society is the right of reply, particularly on matters concerning the public interest. Happily *The Times* has long upheld this most basic of rights. You print in today's *Times* (February 18), at some length, extracts from a Department of Trade inspectors' report re. Edward Wood & Co. I hope therefore you will allow me, through the courtesy of High Court, to make at least one point of general public interest on behalf of my fellow shareholders.

Having exercised their powers under section 165(a) of the Companies Act 1948, January 1975, shareholders have to rely, presumably upon this report, dated 11 October 1976 for their remedies. Through the report shareholders are informed that the contractual scheme binding their interests contains material information which was "seriously misleading" and "factually wrong" in the context of the Scheme.

Yet the shareholders, while under the protection of the court and their voluntary liquidator approved the scheme, subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on April 8, 1974. Common law, statute, and the authorities appear clear: the scheme ought to be set aside in the interests of shareholders who were the parties to it.

Throughout 1973 my sole proposal to the voluntary liquidator, agreed by him following shareholders' approval, was to obtain a stay in the members' voluntary liquidation of Edward Wood. Notwithstanding, in September 1973 leading Chancery counsel revised his earlier written opinion by stating that the court would be unlikely to grant a stay unless there were substantial acquisition agreements by the company in liquidation.

My investment banking company, as agents of the majority family shareholder considered this extra statutory imposition commercially unjustifiable, and certainly not an arrangement that a man of business, acting in his own interest, would reasonably approve. Moreover the voluntary liquidator, then in sole charge of the company's affairs, did not see the point of this principle of no acquisition upon the shareholders' view their scheme.

It became as it were a condition precedent for the court to grant a stay in the liquidation. Accordingly the simple provision of section 256 of the Act, though approved by shareholders and initially favoured by counsel, had to be abandoned in favour of section 206. This section put shareholders under the protection of the court's control over meetings, advertisement and explanatory circular, but was misconceived in the circumstances.

The acquisition of Skibben Winton (SWC) was, I believe, an abuse of the shareholders' trust in the liquidator's interests were prejudiced and put unnecessarily at risk by their scheme's contractual requirements.

The scheme contained provisions which seem to be repugnant to the general law of England, and which had I appreciated at the time I would have opposed rigidly—for example the share purchase provision only made on behalf of Mr F. B. Le Marquand under "duress" as the inspectors note.

On all such issues, vitally affecting the interests of shareholders, and involving the public interest, the inspectors are silent. In my view the condemnation of a single individual adviser, whether or not justified, among a host of lawyers, accountants, and valuers, can only be designed to avoid the central issue.

My contention is that the City and legal authorities lost sight of the interests of the shareholders of Edward Wood in their preoccupation with the secondary banking crisis. In the interests of my fellow shareholders I shall continue to press for rescission of the scheme and the restoration of the company. In everyone's interest I believe this report should be subjected to further scrutiny. Yours sincerely, DESMOND LYONS, Alexandra Chambers, 32 John William Street, Huddersfield.

### Business decision-making

From Mr Jan Hildreth

Sir, Your correspondents from Associated Non-Executive Directors (February 23) accuse me of putting the directors' cause back 100 years. I am baffled. Perhaps they felt that the non-executive director was under attack? I thought I had made it plain that it is the board which has the executive function, not necessarily the individual director. I was not commenting on the respective roles of executive and non-executive directors.

My purpose was to point out that differences between political and business decision making. Politics involves reconciling differences of interest; political success can be measured in terms of support gained. Business aims to create tradable goods and services—material wealth—and success in this must be measured in terms of the value placed on these by the customers. While consensus is an appropriate means to political decision, it is irrelevant to business decision which is tested by results. The customer decides, not the company. It is no good telling the customer to eat cake if he wants bread, however much the board agree that it should be cake.

The Institute's view on the role of the board is that the board is the primary organ of the company and is responsible to the company; it is not the delegate of anyone, not even of the shareholders. Its main functions are to act as the corporate businessman, to lead the management team and to strike a balance between all with proper interest in the company. We define these as the investors, employees, the creditors, the public and, finally, the

future of the company all have interests although more clearly define others.

To be effective, the needs to be a well informed, sensitive to its responsibilities, with the members being chosen for ability to contribute. In this year, it usually a place for the non-executive director, ever, it will not be effective becomes either a chair of old pals remote from business of the company political committee of the envisaged by Bullock. Yours faithfully, JAN HILDRETH, Director-General, Institute of Directors, 10 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW, February 23.

### PO response Construction film awards

From Mr Erskine Pollock

Sir, Nearly twenty years wrote to the Post Office the form S83 reading: "PMG having been notified that amount has credited." It was too acknowledged and later informed that the would be amended. The form is S83A. I hope Friedman's notice (Feb 22) will be gladly read. Yours faithfully, ERSKINE POLLOCK, 5 Eastfield Park, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS23 2PE, February 22.

### In brief

## £9m pump plant will provide up to 800 jobs

A £9m pump factory which eventually will employ between 600 and 800 people is to be built near Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, by Grundfos Manufacturing, part of the Danish Grundfos pump group.

Mr Peter Hooper, managing director of the British company, said yesterday that construction of the £9m first phase would begin later this year, and would be completed early in 1979. The overall project would take 10 years to complete.

He said that at present the company manufactured domestic central heating circulator pumps at a factory at Washington, Tyne & Wear.

### German upsurge in car production

West German motor vehicle production in January rose to 239,300 units from 200,394 in December and 205,932 in January 1976. Car production rose to 230,500 from 213,960 in December and 281,545 a year ago. Commercial vehicle output rose to 28,800 from 25,434 and 24,387.

### Supertankers cleared of high accident rate

Supertankers do not have more accidents than smaller vessels, says the first report of the Tanker Safety Group published yesterday. Mr Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping at the Department of Trade, said he had decided to publish the report now because anxiety about the safety of tankers had

been renewed by five well-publicized accidents to tankers in the past three months in, or near, United States waters.

The group, an official committee representing the oil and shipping industries and seven men's unions, and chaired by the Department of Trade, reviewed serious tanker accidents between 1968 and 1975 and concluded there was no evidence to suggest that the casualty rate increased with the size of ship.

### Brokers Bill passes committee stage

The committee stage of the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Bill was completed yesterday. The Bill is designed to protect the public by establishing a system of registration of insurance brokers and the regulation of their professional standards. Unregistered brokers will be barred from describing themselves as insurance brokers and as assurance brokers, reinsurers, brokers, and reinsurance brokers.

The proposed offence carries a maximum fine of £400.

### Alvis wins £8.5m order from Canada

Alvis, the Leyland special products division company, has won a £8.5m order to supply gun turrets for a new range of armoured cars for the Canadian armed forces. The contract is for 152 Scorpion 76mm gun turrets for the new six-wheeled amphibious "Cougar". They will be built under licence at the General Motors plant at London, Ontario.

## More Leyland workers laid off

By R. W. Shakespeare

The number of workers laid off in British Leyland car plants throughout the country rose to nearly 19,000 yesterday, as more workers were sent home as a result of the state-owned car group's troubles among toolmakers.

The lay-offs of another 3,700 workers brought Allegro car production to a standstill at Leyland's big Longbridge complex at Birmingham, and the strike, by some 3,000 toolmakers in 11 different centres, is expected progressively to

shut down all Leyland's car manufacturing and ancillary operations over the next few days. It could finally make more than 30,000 workers idle.

Last night, an immediate response was apparent from shop stewards who are leading the unofficial strike to the instruction from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers national executive that the stoppage should be called off.

The stewards, a breakaway group, have called the strike among Leyland's 6,000 toolmakers to support demands for separate negotiating rights and the restoration of skilled differentials which they claim have been eroded by successive government pay policies.

The toolmakers' dispute comes on top of other disturbances in Leyland plants which have already crippled production. At Coventry, the Triumph complex is still closed by a strike of 350 paint shop workers, and at Cowley, Oxford, Marina car assembly is halted by a walk out of maintenance engineers.

### Thos Cook back in profit with £2.5m pre-tax

By Patricia Tisdall

The Thomas Cook travel and banking group, which is controlled by the Midland Bank, has returned to profitability after pre-tax losses of £2.73m in 1975. Mr Tom Fisher, the chief executive, said yesterday that pre-tax profits for 1976 totalled £2.5m and, despite a depressed travel market in Britain, gross profits for this year are expected to be even higher.

The figures take account of the high expense of exchange translation to sterling, which last year cost Thomas Cook some £1.8m compared with £0.5m in 1975. This is a big factor in taking down the trading profit figures of £4.3m to the net pre-tax level.

Another heavy cost last year, and much higher than foreseen, was incurred with the relocation of the group's headquarters from London to Peterborough. Thomas Cook has also bought back the 25 per cent stake in its overseas travel interests held by the Belgian Wagons-Lits organization.

### Management terms hold up Saudi takeover of Aramco

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Feb 23

Numerous points still must be settled before Saudi Arabia can complete the long-pending takeover of Arabian American Oil (Aramco), Mr Frank Jungers, Aramco chairman, said today.

Management fees, which would go to Aramco's shareholders after the Saudi nationalization, were among the points that still must be negotiated.

The four shareholders are Standard Oil of California, Exxon, Texaco, and Mobil. Since 1974, Aramco's production facilities and fields have been 60 per cent owned by the Saudi Government. Saudi Arabia is negotiating to take over the whole company, including all production operations and the 600,000 barrel-a-day refinery at Ras Tanura.

The oil companies now own the refinery. The refinery will be a part of the Aramco operation after the Government takeover, Mr Jungers said.

### SE chairman critical of Bullock report

Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said yesterday that the Bullock report's proposals did not seem to be about industrial democracy or the hopes and fears of real people but were about the further advance of trade union power.

Speaking to the London's Junior Chamber of Commerce, he said: "Lord Bullock seems to me to have put the cart before the horse. Of course participation is important, and of course we must involve the people whose livelihood depends on the prosperity of the firm for which they work in its plans, and if we can, in its decisions."

"But it is difficult to find real people in the pages of the Bullock report, the proposals try to impose an impractical legal framework on a system which is not ready for it."

"They reject the many sensible schemes of participation which British companies have evolved organically over many years, and they promote academic theory and try to give it the dangerous status of law, using catchwords in an attempt to lull us into a sense of security."

"They run the risk of killing the horse—commerce and industry—which is trying so hard to provide the motive power for our country's social objectives."

**Construction films awards**  
By Eynon Smart  
At the Shell Centre Theatre yesterday Mr Ronald Sharp, the chairman of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association, presented the four category awards in the 1976-77 construction films competition.

The winner of the trophy presented by the Institution of Civil Engineers was "The Mayes Project" from Tarmac Ltd. The RIBA Trophy for Architecture and the design of the physical environment went to Europa Nostra for their film of the same name. Pilkington Brothers Ltd took the Building materials category, with "Versatility in Glass", and Eyes on "A Time for the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Construction Industry Training Board joined the Cement and Concrete Association Trophy in the training and safety category.

### NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

### ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

## Lee Valley Water Company

(Incorporated in England on the 29th July, 1959, by the Lee Valley Water Act, 1959.)

### OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £2,000,000

### 9 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1982

(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st March, 1982)

### Minimum Price of Issue £99 per £100 Stock

yielding at that price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £13.99 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961, and by paragraph 10 of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. In relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The Stock will be entitled to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum without deduction of tax. Under the Imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the rate of 35/66ths of the distribution, is equal to a rate of 4 11/13ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London, EC2P 2BU marked "Tender for Lee Valley Water Company Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd March, 1977. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before Friday, 25th March, 1977.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company now supplies water in an area of approximately 860 square miles in parts of the counties of Bedfordshire, Essex and Hertfordshire and parts of the London boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Haringey. The population supplied is estimated at 1,009,000.

The proceeds of this issue will be used to provide new mains, service reservoirs, pumping stations and other works which are required to meet the demands of existing and new consumers and to replace and provide funds required for the redemption of certain Debentures and Stocks. Further capital will be required in due course for the Company's continuing programme of development.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,  
10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited,  
New Issues Department,  
P.O. Box 123, 2, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London, EC2P 2BU.

Barclays Bank Limited,  
86 Town Centre, Hatfield, Herts, AL10 0JP.

or from the Offices of the Company at Bishops Rise, Hatfield, Herts, AL10 9HL.

## BOC

### BOC International Ltd

### Interim report for the three months ended 31 December 1976

### Group profits, unaudited

	Three months to 31.12.76	Three months to 31.12.75	Year to 31.12.76
Group Sales	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating costs	159,221	129,892	607,602
	134,350	110,195	507,663
Depreciation	24,871	19,697	99,935
	8,592	6,124	30,089
	16,279	13,573	69,854
Add: Group share of associated companies' profits less losses	5,337	4,065	22,285
Group trading profit	21,616	17,638	92,139
Europe	7,513	6,014	33,148
Africa	3,530	2,949	13,664
Americas	4,649	4,130	22,643
Asia	1,200	796	4,709
Pacific	4,724	3,749	17,975
Interest	21,616	17,638	92,139
	5,006	4,860	18,486
Group profit before tax	16,610	12,778	73,653
Tax	8,272	6,338	40,343
	8,338	6,440	33,900
Minorities	1,773	1,306	6,266
Group profit attributable to parent company	6,565	5,134	27,034

Earnings per share (based on 256,614,000 ordinary fully paid shares of 25p in issue at 31 December, 1976) 2.55p 1.98p 10.50p

- All regions showed improved profits over the December quarter of 1975 before conversion to sterling, although the Americas were adversely affected by the difficult trading conditions experienced in Canada.
- The results of the three months to 31 December 1976 include extra depreciation of £925,000 provided in anticipation of further asset revaluations to be carried out by the end of the current financial year.
- Starting has strengthened against other major currencies during the quarter but the effect on Group trading profit was not material.

Further copies of this report may be obtained from the Secretary, BOC International Ltd., Hammermith House, London, W3 9DX. Tel: 01-748 2020.

THE FINA  
American a  
Standard

ANC  
Behind  
Link

China  
Comm  
of its

Business D

the China  
marketing  
and  
fighting  
voices in  
say that  
with more  
rol market  
imports in  
the price  
market  
monopoly  
for the  
the hard  
peers for  
good, the  
function  
of the  
policy  
government  
setting  
workers  
The F  
Pierre  
today  
take over

the estab  
liment was  
the official  
Union  
later ne  
one of the  
British  
his father.  
the hard  
the other 17  
years as a

Learning  
of the  
Pierre



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## American ambitions at Standard Chartered

Chartered's \$120m bid assets of BanCal Tripartite took the surprise yesterday, and after. Here we have an idea, far-flung British bank profits record, a bank with a dismal income has dropped from \$8.22m in 1971 to \$1.7m in 1976 and a remarkable return on capital of 10 per cent.

Standard Chartered strong representation of areas—possibly here margins have been high and the bank is becoming more of a presence in the hemisphere. So it has been part of a strategy for some time to build up a presence in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

benefits for AE, but little for itself. Being closer to the capital goods cycle than AE, Serck has most of the benefits of its recent reorganization to come. A new management that has bought a company making industrial valves and heat exchangers through the recession with increasing profits has a strong argument for remaining independent.

### FMC Behind the bid talk

FMC jumped another 9p to 84p yesterday amid a further flurry of rumours of an imminent bid from fellow traders Thomas Borthwick with other candidates such as J. Bibby still being mentioned in long-shots. Yet in the cold light of reality the arguments militating against a bid are much more cogent than those for one. Most important is the fact that the NFU is sitting tight on its 42.5 per cent stake which, considering the lengths it went to secure this and the fact that it wants to retain this more as a marketing strategy than for its purely investment value.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

### China Clays Coming out of its shell

Yesterday's £13.4m equity funding by Eagle China Clays is the first sizable rights issue since Claxton's last December. Although Barclays may or may not confuse the matter today, the rights market is likely to remain fairly quiet.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

short of ECC stock, was more impressed with the 43 per cent dividend increase to 5.4p a share gross where the ex-rights yield is a more respectable 6.6 per cent. Despite being finely pitched—at 62p it is a discount of only a sixth on the overnight price—there was little trouble in underwriting the issue. Meanwhile, with ECC's low gearing there is clearly no pressing balance sheet need for more cash though the debt to equity ratio has risen perceptibly over the last five years and the small surplus on bank borrowings has now turned into a small net deficit and working capital requirements up £6m net last year, will rise in line with turnover.

ECC is also budgeting for fairly large increase in capital spending with authorizations up from £11m to £18.2m last September, most of which is earmarked for clay expansion at home and overseas. For the present, however, it is taking advantage of the depressed outlook for quarries by a cosy agreed £14m bid for Boddy Industries, a Sheffield-based private group with quarry, waste disposal and fuel distribution interests with profits of almost £1m last year.

Though quarrying and building is likely to remain in the dumps for the next couple of years continued growth in clay demand on the back of the recovery in the timber cycle should take ECC's pre-tax profits to £30m this year where the prospective p/e ratio of 8 is not expensive for a company of this quality.

### Price controls Dividends as well?

The stock market seems unwilling to abandon its hope that there will be changes, or even the abandonment of dividend controls before the year is out. And this hope made it particularly receptive yesterday to tentative comments on the subject by stockbrokers Phillips & Drew.

They feel that they may have spoken an exercise in Treasury kite flying woven into the otherwise uninspiring fabric of the Price Commission's consultative document on the new prices policy from July.

Taken face value the document's talk of "all prices and all enterprises" coming within the scope of the new policy, with a little imagination, can be taken to encompass dividends as well as insurance premiums and rents.

There is an appealing and persuasive case to be made for incorporating dividend regulation into a general pricing policy, making dividends subject to investigation rather than formal controls. Such a move would accord with the Treasury's known lack of enthusiasm for the present system and with the Government's move towards a gradual relaxation of the pay award policy generally.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

## East Germany: political pressures add to the economic stress

According to East German figures recently released on the fulfilment of the 1976 plan, the 1975 promise of Herr Horst Sindermann, chairman of the Council of State, that 1976 would see stable and consistent economic development in East Germany seem to have been only partially fulfilled.

The official overall indicator of economic growth, the national income, grew by 3.7 per cent against a planned 5.3 per cent. This represents the lowest yearly growth since 1963.

The main reason officially given for the low national income growth is the disastrous harvest. This would seem to be borne out by the figures published: East Germany like the rest of Europe suffered badly from last summer's drought. Consequently there was a decline in yield of 9.8 per cent from the previous year's output, whereas an increase of 1.4 per cent had been expected.

Grain output fell by one million tons to eight million and it is expected that East Germany, already a grain importer, will need to import more from the Soviet Union which had a record harvest in 1976.

Root crops were also badly affected and production was almost a third down compared with 1975. The authorities blamed the effort and industry of farmers in maintaining livestock levels by finding alternative supplies of food, such as pelleted straw.

The industrial results were more encouraging. The main indicator of industrial growth, the industrial production index, grew by 5.9 per cent over 1975, only 0.1 per cent down on the planned increase. The centrally planned industries, regarded as the key to the country's economic development and consisting of the main sectors of manufacturing industry, followed the same pattern, having an increase of 6.6 per cent where the planned increase was 6.7 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that the East German planners' estimates for growth in 1976 were conservative, reflecting their expectation of a slowing down of the overall growth rate in the mid 1970's and that the industrial growth figures published are still short of estimated targets.

However, in the report on the results of the 1976 plan, references to difficulties in foreign trade appear to reinforce the view of western commentators that the East German economy is struggling against severe and rising economic difficulties and that the agricultural harvest is not entirely to blame for last year's low national income.

Since 1973, the East German economy has been hit by a succession of price increases for raw material imports from the Soviet Union, its most important trading partner, which it conducts over a third of its trade, exchanging mainly finished and semi-finished industrial products for raw materials and petroleum on which the East German economy depends.

Last year the Soviet Union increased its raw material prices by 43 per cent. As a result East Germany's terms of trade have deteriorated. Similarly, East Germany was indirectly hit by the effects of inflation in the West and by the world recession, in that it was at the receiving end of increasing prices for imports and stiffer terms of credit.

Its deficit with the West stands at about \$5,000m. In this context, the increase of 14 per cent in foreign trade for 1976, compared with a planned increase of 9.7 per cent, must be seen as East Germany's attempt to overcome its worsening terms of trade through increased exports, mainly to the Soviet Union.

To some extent the East German authorities have been taking measures to try to counteract these problems. Last May, Herr Sindermann launched a five-year economy plan aimed at increasing efficiency of production and productivity.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

## Everybody has won—all must have prizes

Important books are rare. They are all the more welcome when they appear, and one need have no hesitation in ranking as an instant classic Fred Hirsch's new analysis of the inherent defects of the market economy as an instrument of human amelioration.

It is not an easy book; but this is because Professor Hirsch prefers to write at a fairly high level of schematic abstraction. But from now on, no one who wishes to enter the lists seriously on behalf of either consumer sovereignty in the market or collective intervention in market processes will be able to do so without taking Professor Hirsch's thesis into account. For, he has proposed an extremely ambitious theoretical framework within which he attempts to reconcile the intuitive insights of modern socialists like C. A. R. Crosland and J. K. Galbraith with the powerful analytical apparatus wielded by neo-classical economists.

Specifically, he argues that the manifest failure of even those liberal economies which have achieved steady and rapid economic growth to achieve a matching gain in the sum of individual satisfactions arises for particular reasons of market failure. It is not just because of some vague divergence of material and spiritual values or because of any potent conspiracy against the social good by vested interests.

Crucially, oversimplified the market failure in question is caused by "social scarcity". Social scarcity is a general description of such facts as that only one man can be President of the United States at a time, that only a limited number of people can have cottages on the Welsh mountains situated so that no other cottages may be built, and that if everyone keeps up with the Joneses, Jones cannot also keep ahead.

As conventional economic growth proceeds, the relative importance to consumers of these "goods", of which the supply is fixed or very slow to increase, progressively rises in relation to material goods which can be mass-produced. This causes their relative price to rise and rise, and so increases the real disposable income required to command a given amount of them.

Thus—and this is one of Professor Hirsch's most important propositions—people have had to run harder and harder to achieve a relative, or "positional", income in order to be able to command the same absolute satisfaction. The golden beach to oneself and one's family which could be had 30 years ago for the cost of a grain of rice to Cornwell has subsequently had to be sought farther and farther afield—on the French Riviera, then on the Costa Brava, then in the Balearic Islands, then in Morocco and Tunisia, then in Sierra Leone and not in the Seychelles.

This, according to Professor Hirsch, explains what many social philosophers, like Galbraith, and economists like James Duesenberry and Richard Easterlin, have noticed but never explained, namely the discrepancy between private affluence and public squalor and the great importance attached by people to relative income.

The problem is not just the insensitivity and advertising power of huge corporations or the preoccupation of people with their relative status. Even in a world of wholly unassuming consumers, exclusively concerned with their own absolute satisfactions, and of wholly responsive corporations, dancing instantly to the tune of consumer sovereignty in the market place, these distortions would still arise, for an important part of people's absolute satisfactions depends on socially scarce "goods" which can be had only by outbidding others whose incomes are also rising.

In the increasingly hectic scramble to satisfy such demands—the "commercialization" of previously free public goods—the supply of what is socially scarce is actually reduced because of market pressures. Caravans and jerry-built bungalows disfigure the unimpeded view which could previously be had for the price of a farm cottage.

On these foundations, Professor Hirsch seeks to build the first technically respectable rehabilitation of collectivist economic and social philosophy for 20 years. But his specific policy conclusions are extremely cautious and tentative.

Essentially, his view is that things will come right only when people as consumers come spontaneously to attach less importance to individual satisfactions and to pay more regard to the social fall-out (the "externalities" as economists call them) of the pursuit of

private "positional" advantage. Professor Hirsch, however, is absolutely opposed to any form of brainwashing to accomplish this change. He is also acutely conscious of the heavy costs—in inefficiency, abuse and corruption—of relying on government to correct the failures of the individually oriented market to satisfy individuals' goals.

He imagines an inversion of the role of Adam Smith's "hidden hand" whereby the pursuit of private advantage was supposed to lead to the general good. Instead, the individual pursuit of the social good would lead to greater private satisfaction.

But he is only able to suggest rather modest steps—such as "lowering the stakes" in the scramble for positional advantage—towards this goal. On the face of it—and so brief a summary does little justice to the subtlety of Professor Hirsch's argument—the thesis appears to have much more application to the United States, West Germany and Japan than to Britain. Indeed, he himself implies that Britain's disinclination to embark on this distorted race may be a cause of its failure to achieve more rapid conventional economic growth.

Argument on Professor Hirsch's thesis is likely first to concentrate on the lack of any quantitative dimension in his exposition. It really is important to know whether the problem is anything like as deep and pervasive as he suggests or whether it is just an expression of the irritation of the elite at having the vulgar showing their faces in vulgarly excluded spots.

Secondly, there must be a real doubt whether it is right to analyse as a "market failure" the fact of life that land, power, privacy and many other "goods" are in very inelastic supply, while the world's population and its expectations are exploding. The life of a Polynesian chief in Hawaii may well once have been richer than the life now in Manhattan of a senior vice-president in a bank; but then there was only a hundredth, perhaps a thousandth, of the number of people.

\*Social Limits to Growth, by Fred Hirsch, Routledge and Kegan Paul, £5.50.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

## Business Diary: Roberts the milk? • Acolas accolade

meant of Sir Richard as chairman of the milk marketing board is likely to change the face of dairy politics. Sir be fourth and longest-serving chairman of the board's told fellow board yesterday that he accepted nomination which year in office. Bk Marketing Board and Wales is a farmers' cooperative powers to buy all sell it for use in tease and other products. Three previous changes in the vice-chairman succeeded. The suspected to continue Richard retires on his day in July. The board's new chairman, Sir Stephen Roberts, vice-chairman who year-old Salop dairy

the board was established in 1933. Sir Richard was search into artificial ion at Cambridge Uni-Three years later he management of one herd pedigree British herds from his father. owns the herd and many were as in the family farm in become one of the of British agricul- several national and awards under his told the other 17 members yesterday that it was time to stand ter 30 years as a board is entering a new tending period in its he added. In fact, like

the United Kingdom's other marketing boards covering wool and potatoes and milk it is fighting for its life. Powerful voices in the EEC Commission say that the existence of boards with monopoly powers to control milk production and imports is incompatible with the principles of the common market unless, of course, the monopoly is EEC-operated.

Sir Richard's board is leading the battle for the others. Prospects for the long struggle are good, for preservation of the functions of the board is one of the few issues in farming politics on which the British government and unions representing farmers and farm-workers agree.

**The Fleet's in**  
Pierre Acolas, who is in London today, is the man who will take over next month from

Rudolphe Lambert as managing director of Renault's British subsidiary. Acolas is manager of Regie Renault's projects and diversification department, for besides cars the company produces machine tools, bicycles and even boats. He will be responsible for diversification of a sort during his spell here, but only in matters to do with cars.

Renault is moving into the British fleet leasing market, which car importers have left largely to British or American companies either manufacturing or assembling in this country.

Secondly, Renault is now active in car hire purchase and insurance through Renault Loan, in cooperation with North West Securities.

In his four and a half years in Britain Acolas's predecessor replaced the two-tier distributor and dealer system with a single-tier dealer network and broke up the subsidiary into three largely autonomous regions.

With 34,951 people out of work on Tyneside—8.3 per cent of the working population (national average 6 per cent)—it is perhaps hardly surprising that 1,200 people applied for 180 jobs as sales assistants and office workers at a new Market Street, Newcastle, department store. The Manager Services Commercial Bank said that such was the demand that a team of six personnel officers from Buns, the store concerned were date over 10 days. Last year more than 1,000 people applied for 150 places advertised by the Automobile Association in the city.

There is no doubt that, despite rather obvious impediments to its five-year plan, such as a serious shortage of skilled (foreign) labour, port congestion, bottlenecks in the economy, lack of infrastructure and services, Saudi Arabia is still spending as much as its economy can absorb.

There is evidence, also, of additional spending by the Kingdom's oil-rich neighbours. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama) reported this month that bank lending to the industrial, manufacturing and processing

sectors has risen during the period under review—1974-75—by 244.9 per cent, which is more than double the 118 per cent increase of the previous year.

According to Sama, which acts as the central banking agency for the Kingdom, the sector which has attracted the most credit was, predictably, the building and construction industry, with an increase of 129 per cent in the credit extended to it. The next most important sector was agriculture, with a 71 per cent increase of the previous year.

Other significant increases in lending were to agriculture and fishing (74.9 per cent), transport and communication (70.8 per cent), electricity, water and associated utilities (67.7 per cent), mining and quarrying (66.1 per cent) and commerce (56.1 per cent).

A grand total of \$1,080m of credit has provided the life blood for the key sectors of the Kingdom's development plan. At the same time, there has been a dramatic increase in bank savings. Increases in deposits of 68.5 per cent indicates a greater public confidence and trust in placing funds with the banks.

The growth of the money supply for the period under review, according to Sama, has been 244.9 per cent, which is more than double the 118 per cent increase of the previous year.

There are only 12 commercial banks in the Kingdom with a combination of 79 branches between them. Sama says that "it is expected that the growth in population and economic activity in urban centres and rural areas will substantially increase the demand for banking facilities and necessitate the opening of additional branches."

With the five-year plan now in its third year and much more work remaining to be done it looks as though the feverish spending spree in the desert has by no means burnt itself out yet.

Few informed observers, however, expect the Saudis to spend anywhere near as much as the magic figure \$142,000m given in the plan, which the more mathematically minded reckon it is impossible for the Kingdom to spend by a factor of two or three. There is no doubt, though, that a very high and unrestrained level of spending can be expected to continue at least until the end of the plan.

## Spending \$142,000m is not so easy

Bob Crew discusses Saudi Arabia's five-year development plan

sectors has risen during the period under review—1974-75—by 244.9 per cent, which is more than double the 118 per cent increase of the previous year.

According to Sama, which acts as the central banking agency for the Kingdom, the sector which has attracted the most credit was, predictably, the building and construction industry, with an increase of 129 per cent in the credit extended to it. The next most important sector was agriculture, with a 71 per cent increase of the previous year.

Other significant increases in lending were to agriculture and fishing (74.9 per cent), transport and communication (70.8 per cent), electricity, water and associated utilities (67.7 per cent), mining and quarrying (66.1 per cent) and commerce (56.1 per cent).

A grand total of \$1,080m of credit has provided the life blood for the key sectors of the Kingdom's development plan. At the same time, there has been a dramatic increase in bank savings. Increases in deposits of 68.5 per cent indicates a greater public confidence and trust in placing funds with the banks.

The growth of the money supply for the period under review, according to Sama, has been 244.9 per cent, which is more than double the 118 per cent increase of the previous year.

There are only 12 commercial banks in the Kingdom with a combination of 79 branches between them. Sama says that "it is expected that the growth in population and economic activity in urban centres and rural areas will substantially increase the demand for banking facilities and necessitate the opening of additional branches."

With the five-year plan now in its third year and much more work remaining to be done it looks as though the feverish spending spree in the desert has by no means burnt itself out yet.

Few informed observers, however, expect the Saudis to spend anywhere near as much as the magic figure \$142,000m given in the plan, which the more mathematically minded reckon it is impossible for the Kingdom to spend by a factor of two or three. There is no doubt, though, that a very high and unrestrained level of spending can be expected to continue at least until the end of the plan.

Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere. The drive into Europe, too, this attempt to most of the opportunities of the Pacific basin. Standard Chartered has been active in the hemisphere, and for the last few years, it has been active in the hemisphere.

## Gillett Brothers Discount Company Limited

Preliminary Results

The directors of Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd. announce the results (subject to audit) for the year ended 31st January, 1977.

	1977	1976
Group profit for the year after tax and transfer to contingencies	469,245	550,461
Dividends paid and proposed	272,113	272,113
Retained profit for the year	197,132	278,348
Balance brought forward	493,373	215,025
	690,505	493,373
Transfer to general reserve	250,000	—
Balance carried forward	£440,505	£493,373

The directors propose a final dividend of 8.125% making a total for the year of 13% equivalent to 20% gross. This is the same as was paid in the previous year.

The following are the main items shown by the balance sheet.

ashed reserves	3,578,703	3,381,571
bate	140,045,948	158,476,286
rtificates of market value	8,078,047	10,053,929
ess than		
	21,397,317	12,401,522
ritten off	1,110,878	1,280,089
commercial		
	22,868,000	45,877,000



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Over 400 again despite Price Code worries

The FT Index went over the 400 mark for the first time since February 4 as shares met with a brisk demand in the first two hours of trading.

By midday, the index had reached its best level of the day with a rise of 5.6, but thereafter the now familiar pattern of a quiet afternoon session asserted itself and by the close the gain had been cut back to 4.4 at 402.1.

Little most saw nothing sinister in this, there was a minority opinion that this late caution was brought about by second thoughts on Tuesday's

The word is that two or three institutional shareholders in Lamson Industries have set their face firmly against Moore Corporation's 85p minority terms. Some say they have no choice but to accept, but there is likely to be a fight. Lamson shares were unchanged at 80p.

prices code statement, which, at first sight, had been received favourably. This caution, it is suggested, stemmed from dislike of what is considered to be an "interventionist" attitude towards company profits.

Gilt followed the pattern of equities with a lively early trade and little interest thereafter. By the close, short dates were about one eighth better, with "mediums" and "longs" both up by as much as one half.

Cheaper money hopes were the main incentive.

For the second day running, the spotlight fell on Ultra Electronic where, as expected, Rascal countered Dowty's terms. Ultra's shares gained 11p to 186p, Rascal fell back a penny to 288p, but Dowty gained 3p to 116p.

Some feel that the story may not yet be over and more may join the fray. Thorn "A" up 2p to 244p and EMI, firmer by 6p to 212p, are talked of as the most likely additional contenders.

The Ultra situation continued to spark off a number of other speculative features, among the smaller electricals. The most prominent were Dale, up 9p to 150p, Pethow 10p to 148p and MK Electric 4p to 131p. But sector-watchers point out that strong family interests would be likely to form a hurdle for potential suitors.

Among the majors on the pitch, Raytheon at 150p and Rank at 190p, both rose 4p, while United Scientific continued to benefit from the chairman's bullish remarks and gained another 11p for a close of 173p. This company, too, is not without bid talk.

Foods also had their share of interest with Brooke Bond rising 3p to 51p after the sale of Argentine ranching interests and Linford gaining 8p to 230p on the monopolies clearance for the Gateway offer. FMC was another

speculatively wanted and ended with a jump of 9p to 84p. The Leonard Fairclough statement discounting a bid for the company would like to buy out the minority in its International Paint subsidiary whose shares jumped another 30p to 435p.

In motors, there was interest in BTR 10p to 163p and Clayton Devandire 3p to 87p, while in the building sector there were strong performance from Johnson-Richards Tiles up 7p to 162p and Taylor Woodrow 5p to 271p.

In oils, the best showings came from Lasso, up 8p to 320p and Ultramar, which rose another 2p to 158p, making a gain of 10p over the week so far. Explaining this a wag was heard to remark that perhaps investors thought they were buying Ultra. In fact, a bullish quarter's figure are expected soon.

In the financial sector, Gillett Brothers put on 2p to 180p after figures and Standard Chartered

The bid interest spread to the stores sector where both Ely's (Wimbledon) 15p to 65p and Brown Muff 4p to 164p gained more ground, the latter after Fraser's terms. Mothercare was another good spot with a rise of 4p to 388p.

Among the "blue chips", Unilever, with figures next week, led the way ahead with a gain of 12p to 452p, while ICI, with figures today, added 4p to 346p in spite of the feeling there may be higher exchanges losses.

Other rises came from Bat Ind 5p to 255p, Glaxo 5p to

455p and Courtaulds 4p to 109p. For the last named, suggestions persisted that the company would like to buy out the minority in its International Paint subsidiary whose shares jumped another 30p to 435p.

In motors, there was interest in BTR 10p to 163p and Clayton Devandire 3p to 87p, while in the building sector there were strong performance from Johnson-Richards Tiles up 7p to 162p and Taylor Woodrow 5p to 271p.

In oils, the best showings came from Lasso, up 8p to 320p and Ultramar, which rose another 2p to 158p, making a gain of 10p over the week so far. Explaining this a wag was heard to remark that perhaps investors thought they were buying Ultra. In fact, a bullish quarter's figure are expected soon.

In the financial sector, Gillett Brothers put on 2p to 180p after figures and Standard Chartered

The bid interest spread to the stores sector where both Ely's (Wimbledon) 15p to 65p and Brown Muff 4p to 164p gained more ground, the latter after Fraser's terms. Mothercare was another good spot with a rise of 4p to 388p.

Among the "blue chips", Unilever, with figures next week, led the way ahead with a gain of 12p to 452p, while ICI, with figures today, added 4p to 346p in spite of the feeling there may be higher exchanges losses.

Other rises came from Bat Ind 5p to 255p, Glaxo 5p to

Bank gained 10p to 320p on its United States expansion plans. Jeffrey Starling and his management team have sold £212m of properties. They have abandoned or brought near to completion a development programme which, in 1973, was expected to cost in excess of £450m. And they have kept the group afloat—with the backing of Barclays Bank and the Prudential—despite a debt to net equity ratio last year of over 350 per cent and an annual revenue drain of more than £20m.

However, the scaling of the problems still facing T & C is reflected in half-year results to end September 1976. Although the period includes the first benefits from the sale of the group's European scheme in Rotterdam for £25.6m, £25m raised from the sale of Australian properties and a further £9.5m of sales since last August, the reported loss before tax and before net development outgoings rose from £3.3m to £3.4m. No dividends are proposed.

Below the line the total loss, after allowing tax relief on development outgoings of £497,000 against £1.46m in 1975, rose from £1.5m to £1.1m. In addition, the group reports realized capital losses in the first half of £12.8m.

One has been the fact that, unlike Union and Alexanders, its accounting year runs to the end of January.

This has given the group the benefit of the favourable conditions at the start of the New Year and has helped to offset the lean period from last April to October when profitability was under severe pressure as interest rates rose steeply. A second contributory factor has been the good profits that have been made by the Kierland-Whitaker Group. Commenting on the current

## Below-the-line loss at Town &amp; City Props swells to £13.1m

By John Brennan

Since their arrival at Town and City Properties in 1973, Mr Jeffrey Starling and his management team have sold £212m of properties. They have abandoned or brought near to completion a development programme which, in 1973, was expected to cost in excess of £450m. And they have kept the group afloat—with the backing of Barclays Bank and the Prudential—despite a debt to net equity ratio last year of over 350 per cent and an annual revenue drain of more than £20m.

However, the scaling of the problems still facing T & C is reflected in half-year results to end September 1976. Although the period includes the first benefits from the sale of the group's European scheme in Rotterdam for £25.6m, £25m raised from the sale of Australian properties and a further £9.5m of sales since last August, the reported loss before tax and before net development outgoings rose from £3.3m to £3.4m. No dividends are proposed.

Below the line the total loss, after allowing tax relief on development outgoings of £497,000 against £1.46m in 1975, rose from £1.5m to £1.1m. In addition, the group reports realized capital losses in the first half of £12.8m.

One has been the fact that, unlike Union and Alexanders, its accounting year runs to the end of January. This has given the group the benefit of the favourable conditions at the start of the New Year and has helped to offset the lean period from last April to October when profitability was under severe pressure as interest rates rose steeply. A second contributory factor has been the good profits that have been made by the Kierland-Whitaker Group. Commenting on the current

end September 1976. Although

the period includes the first benefits from the sale of the group's European scheme in Rotterdam for £25.6m, £25m raised from the sale of Australian properties and a further £9.5m of sales since last August, the reported loss before tax and before net development outgoings rose from £3.3m to £3.4m. No dividends are proposed.

Below the line the total loss, after allowing tax relief on development outgoings of £497,000 against £1.46m in 1975, rose from £1.5m to £1.1m. In addition, the group reports realized capital losses in the first half of £12.8m.

One has been the fact that, unlike Union and Alexanders, its accounting year runs to the end of January.

This has given the group the benefit of the favourable conditions at the start of the New Year and has helped to offset the lean period from last April to October when profitability was under severe pressure as interest rates rose steeply. A second contributory factor has been the good profits that have been made by the Kierland-Whitaker Group. Commenting on the current

Commenting on the current year, the group says it

A half-year interest of

£9.98m, excluding net financial outgoings of £9.6m, reflects the upward trend of interest rates latter half of 1976. A short-term variable re-accounting for over 60 of T & C's £336m bor it remains vulnerable changes, a point wh group accepts will show in results for the sect of its year. Mr Starling, ever, points out that development pro reached completion and things market improv weight-of developme gains and thus the drain will steadily ease.

Below the line the total loss, after allowing tax relief on development outgoings of £497,000 against £1.46m in 1975, rose from £1.5m to £1.1m. In addition, the group reports realized capital losses in the first half of £12.8m.

One has been the fact that, unlike Union and Alexanders, its accounting year runs to the end of January.

This has given the group the benefit of the favourable conditions at the start of the New Year and has helped to offset the lean period from last April to October when profitability was under severe pressure as interest rates rose steeply. A second contributory factor has been the good profits that have been made by the Kierland-Whitaker Group. Commenting on the current

Commenting on the current year, the group says it

## Foreign exchange, and New Year boon stop Gillett from tumbling

By John Whitmore

Profits at Gillett Brothers, the discount house and money broking group, fell appreciably less sharply last year than those of some of its competitors.

But the group is still adopting a cautious line on dividends, the full payment for the year remaining pegged at 20p a share.

One has been the fact that, unlike Union and Alexanders, its accounting year runs to the end of January.

This has given the group the benefit of the favourable conditions at the start of the New Year and has helped to offset the lean period from last April to October when profitability was under severe pressure as interest rates rose steeply. A second contributory factor has been the good profits that have been made by the Kierland-Whitaker Group. Commenting on the current

Commenting on the current year, the group says it

## Assoc Fish looks to a 200-mile fish zone

By Ray Maughan

If a Common Fisheries Policy can be agreed, and Britain's biggest white fish fleet, Associated Fisheries, should be on course for further recovery.

In his annual report for the year to September 30, Mr Paul Tapscott, chairman, estimates that "provided adequate control and policing of the 200 mile economic zone can be achieved, it should be possible to conserve and develop the fish stocks so as to attain a sustainable annual catch of the order of 2.5m tonnes".

At the moment, the combined United Kingdom fleets are landing about 1m tonnes a year, but, as Mr Tapscott points out, the USSR caught 800,000 tonnes within EEC waters in 1975, and with a gross fishing fleet tonnage of 3.2m, the USSR far outweighs the United Kingdom capacity of 231,000 tonnes.

If Britain had a 50 mile exclusive zone, it could double its annual catch, Mr Tapscott believes. AF achieved a notable turnaround last year and after an interim loss of £837,000 annual pre-tax profits reached £1.9m. The year before losses were £2.03m.

Helped by better selling prices and a fleet reduction, the trawling and engineering division, headed by British United Trawlers, made the running. It recovered from a £278,000 loss to a £1.7m trading surplus. But there is a great deal further to go to improve the 91 per cent return on funds employed. The foods processing and distribution division eliminated a deficit of £716,000 and replaced it with a £599,000 trading surplus.

Even so, the divisional return on capital of around 3 per cent is described as "miserable". The introduction of three BUT trawlers into Australian waters—a continent which apparently has no established white fish fleet—may prove a valuable area of diversification, particularly since domestic trawlers are returning no more than half the anticipated gross on capital investment. But 1977 looks to be a year of consolidation. Dividend recovery is restricted to 1.2p a share. But at the "earliest practical opportunity" the board will restore dividends to the earlier peak of 5.43p gross a share where the yield at yesterday's price of 47½p—up 1p—is 11.4 per cent.

## BOC still seems on way to £85m plus

By Nicholas Hirst

BOC International's first quarter profits disappointed the stock market although there was some confusion over a much higher depreciation charge.

A 30 per cent increase to a pre-tax figure of £16.6m left profits about 21m short of best expectations and the shares closed 1p lower at 67p. The depreciation charge rose from £6.1m to £8.6m partly as a result of an additional charge of £925,000 reflecting a revaluation of assets. This compares with a total additional charge of £2.6m last year.

The increased rate of depreciation follows a widening of the revaluation policy, and it now approximates to the charge that would be made under the

Morpeth inflation accounting proposals.

It is not expected to increase substantially in the later three quarters of the year and analysts have not downgraded their forecasts for a total pre-tax outcome of between £85m and £90m.

Asia provided the largest leap in profits—up 51 per cent before interest at £12m. Europe was a quarter better at £7.5m, Africa up a fifth at £3.5m, the Pacific regions up 26 per cent at £4.7m and the Americas (Alcoa) 12 per cent higher at £4.6m.

The directors report that all areas improved profits over the comparable quarter before taking exchange differences into account. Although sterling had strengthened during the quarter the effect on profits was minimal.

## Marshall's pay £185,000 for tools company

Marshall's (Halifax) have bought from Tempered Group of Sheffield the capital of Higher Speed Metals and also the freehold land and property on which HSM's factory premises are situated.

HSM is based in Sheffield and manufactures a complete range of tungsten carbide hard metals and tipped tools. The purchase will enable Halifax Tool—a Marshall's subsidiary—to rationalise its production programme. The consideration of £185,000 has been satisfied by the issue of 262,355 ordinary shares of 25p each in Marshall's which have been placed by broker E. B. Savory, Millin & Co and cash of £13,500.

Marshall's added that HSM will continue to operate as an independent company within the engineering division of Marshall's. Expansion is planned for HSM and no redundancies are expected.

## Sketchley offer for Johnson—a few jobless

In its formal offer to shareholders in Johnson Group Cleaners, Sketchley claims that its share and cash offer represents a 40.3 per cent increase in the capital value of Johnson's ordinary shares compared to their price on the day before the bid was made.

It also claims that its dividend proposals represent a 35 per cent increase in income to Johnson shareholders.

But Sketchley gives a warning that a small number of redundancies will be made at Johnson if the bid goes through. Sketchley says this would arise from its intention to integrate the dry cleaning businesses of both companies.

Sketchley is forecasting profits for the year to the beginning of April of not less than £2.2m compared to £1.96m the year before.

## Johnson Matthey bounds 44pc

The recovery of Johnson Matthey shows no sign of ending. Pre-tax profits in the nine months to December 31 jumped 55 per cent to £14m.

Excluding Johnson Matthey Bankers, sales went up 21 per cent to £21.8m.

The board says that pre-tax profits were arrived at after deducting £2.3m against £1.49m for debenture and other interest.

The second quarter to September 30 had a 48 per cent jump in profits to £4.4m making the half-year's total £9.14m against £5.78m. Most of the surge came from mechanical products which include precious metal fabrications, mainly for industrial use. The board expected the improvement to be maintained for the full year, and the industrial quarter in fact showed a 29 per cent advance in profits to £4.9m.

A similar growth rate for the final quarter would hoist pre-tax profits to £22m from £15m last year and a record £17.1m for 1974-75.

## Strike impact on Ley's offshoot

Shareholders in Ley's Foundries and Engineering, whose profits rose 41 per cent to a record £3.1m in 1975-76, were given a warning at the annual meeting.

Mr F. D. Ley, chairman, said that trading results of its largest subsidiary, Ley's Malleable Castings, for the second quarter to March 31 would show a "substantial decline" because of the prolonged strike at the Coventry factory of Massey-Ferguson, its major customer. Other industrial disputes at customers in the motor industry are now forcing the Derby and Lincoln foundries to go on a four-day week.

On the brighter side, much progress has been made in putting the business of Beeston Bolters back on its feet. This was bought a month ago.

On the brighter side, much progress has been made in putting the business of Beeston Bolters back on its feet. This was bought a month ago.

## Tozer Kemsley links with Sumitomo

Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings), the international finance and investment group, are to set up a joint venture company with Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, one of the largest Japanese trading houses, to develop exports to Japan from the European Economic Community.

Japan is thinking about increasing its imports from the Community following the Hague meeting last year when the EEC insisted that the trade imbalance should be put right.

The new company—to be called Sumitoto—is investigating the possibilities of selling United Kingdom and French automotive components and accessories to Japanese motor manufacturers.

## Lee Valley tender should go well

Lee Valley Water Company's £2m tender issue of 9 per cent redeemable preference stock 1982 follows a similar £3m issue by Mid-Kent Water Company last month. It received record applications at a time when the gilt edged market was surging ahead strongly.

Mid-Kent's issue attracted an average price of 99½ and is now trading about a point higher than that. So, despite the more stable climate in the gilt market, tenders for the Lee Valley issue will almost certainly have to be above the minimum tender price of £9 to secure a stock and possibly even over the 100 mark. Brokers are Seymour Pierce.

## Est Property delay

Because it ran out of time, the outgoing Commission of the EEC could not provide before the end of 1976 the promised written confirmation of the leasing arrangements for the Brussels site of Estates Property Investments.

But the board says that there is no reason whatever to suppose that this is any more than a brief postponement.

Gross rents in the six months to October 31 went up from £577,000 to £963,000, and net

property income was £903,000 against £723,000. The surplus available for distribution was £81,000 compared with £52,000, and the interim dividend is 0.77p against 1.33p gross.

## Hanson Trust moves deeper into farming

British Agricultural Services, the United Kingdom agri-products subsidiary of Hanson Trust, is making, through N. M. Rothschild & Sons, offers for Hamlyn & Company and Hamlyn & Company (Transport).

The price is £27,000 cash. The offer is recommended by the directors of Hamlyn, have been irrevocably accepted by the holders of 82 per cent of the equity.

Hamlyn, a privately owned business established in 1859, is a provider of milk and agricultural merchant operating in Scotland and Cheshire.

## Recovery continuing at Textured Jersey

It is something that Textured Jersey is again making money. But it is not making much and there is again no interim dividend.

On the bright side, there was a return to profits in 1975-76 after two years of losses and now the group, in knitted Jersey fabrics, reports more than doubled half-time figures.

On turnover up from £3.1m to £3.9m in the six months to October 31, pre-tax profits rose to £82,000, from £31,000, but they included a profit of £21,000 on the sale of fixed assets, against nil.

The board, is worried by the rises in raw material and other costs, but it thinks about dividends when the full year's figures are in. The last dividend was for 1972-73.

## Bolton Textile ahead

Profits before tax of Bolton Textile Mill rose from £152,000 to £155,000 in the first half year to October 31 and Mr I. Golek, chairman, forecasts that the 12-month's results will show "a substantial improvement" over the £31,000 made last time. Turnover of this that the 12-month's results will London-based textiles and women's clothing group grew from £4.2 to £5.5m in the first six months.

## Daejan Holdings

Rental income (less property outgoings) of Daejan Holdings rose from £2.7m to £2.37m in the six months to September 30. Property sales brought in £880,000. Pre-tax profits went up from £559,000 to £690,000.

The full year's pre-tax profits are expected to be about the same as those the year before, which were £1,06m.

The board explains that a number of properties owned by investment subsidiaries are being realised since it is "no longer economic to retain them". In view of the increasing frequency of these sales, Daejan has been advised that the surpluses from them should be credited to profit and loss account, so increasing profits available for distribution. Comparative figures have been adjusted.

Daejan is the quoted property offshoot of the Freshwater family residential property empire.

## Fairclough denial

Leonard Fairclough has emphatically denied that there is any truth whatever in press suggestions of any contact, share dealings, or other conversations with the Northwest Holst and says that it has no interest in that company.

Fairclough has never held and have not bought any shares in Northwest Holst.

Both Northwest, where Mr Dennis Le Mare has ceased to be chairman, and Fairclough are builders and civil engineers.

## Jackson &amp; Steeple

Blackburn-based cotton weavers Jackson and Steeple has had its shares temporarily suspended, pending an announcement. They were 28p before the suspension.

In 1975 the group turned a profit of £40,000 into a loss of

£57,000. The annual report of Mr W. J. Beggs, acting chairman, said that there had been a general recovery since the end of 1975 and the group was operating profitably, with strong order books. Northern Counties Securities has 13.74 per cent of Jackson.

## Third time lucky at Westwood Daves

Record profits for the third year running are reported by Westwood Daves, a Stourbridge-based group of structural and mechanical handling engineers.

In 1976 turnover rose from £1.48m to £1.77m, taking pre-tax profits from £132,000 to a peak £189,000. Earnings a share jumped from an adjusted 4.77p to 7.06p, and the gross dividend rose from 4.44p, allowing for a scrip issue, to 4.61p.

## L. B. Holliday

After a nasty setback, L. B. Holliday (Holdings) partly recovered in the year to June 26, 1976. Turnover rose from £7.83m to £11.08m, and pre-tax profits from £301,000 to £513,000. In 1973-74, profits were a record £917,000.

The dividend on the ordinary shares—all privately held—absorbed £75,000, against £56,000. Holliday manufactures aniline dye.

## Bumper Berisford

All the signs are that international food group S. & W. Berisford is set for another bumper year to end-September, 1977, after jumping 45 per cent to £13.6m. Mr Norman Castle, chairman, told the annual meeting that trading in the opening four months of the present term shows a "considerable" improvement.

This came from an all-round improvement in the performance of its trading companies together with the contributions from newcomers bought in the second half of last year. The effect of volume reduction in sales brought about by high prices had been reduced by the groups greater penetration in most areas of trading.

## Business appointments

Sir Monty joins International Combustion

Sir Monty Finniston, formerly chairman of the British Steel Corporation, has joined the board of International Combustion (Holdings) Ltd. He will succeed Mr J. A. C. Talbot as chairman after the next annual general meeting.

Mr Alex Dibbs will become a deputy chairman of National Westminster Bank from March 1, Mr Michael Laming has resigned as managing director of National Westminster Bank from March 1.

Mr J. C. Kennington has been elected chairman and Mr G. G. Williams deputy chairman of the Issuing Houses Association. The following executive committee was elected: Mr R. A. Brooks, Mr E. H. Barclay, Mr D. O. Ewart, Mr J. R. Gillon, Mr D. O. Horne, Mr Kennington, Mr T. J. Manners, Mr J. M. F. Padovani, Mr G. R. Walsh and Mr Williams.

M. Pierre Acolas has been made managing director of Renault in succession to Mr Rodolphe Lambert, who moves back to Paris to be responsible for Renault's Northern American subsidiaries.

Mr Ellsworth Donnell becomes sole managing director of Western American Bank (Europe). Mr George E. Rothell has resigned as managing director to become executive vice-president of United California Bank, Los Angeles.

Mr Michael Laming has resigned as managing director of National Westminster Bank from March 1.

Mr Alex Dibbs will become a deputy chairman of National Westminster Bank from March 1, Mr Michael Laming has resigned as managing director of National Westminster Bank from March 1.

Mr J. C. Kennington has been elected chairman and Mr G. G. Williams deputy chairman of the Issuing Houses Association. The following executive committee was elected: Mr R. A. Brooks, Mr E. H. Barclay, Mr D. O. Ewart, Mr J. R. Gillon, Mr D. O. Horne, Mr Kennington, Mr T. J. Manners, Mr J. M. F. Padovani, Mr G. R. Walsh and Mr Williams.

M. Pierre Acolas has been made managing director of Renault in succession to Mr Rodolphe Lambert, who moves back to Paris to be responsible for Renault's Northern American subsidiaries.

Mr Ellsworth Donnell becomes sole managing director of Western American Bank (Europe). Mr George E. Rothell has resigned as managing director to become executive vice-president of United California Bank, Los Angeles.

Mr Michael Laming has resigned as managing director of National Westminster Bank from March 1.

Mr Alex Dib













# Focus on overseas appointments



## Unique Opportunity with the Caterpillar Dealer in MALAYSIA

### GENERAL MANAGER SERVICE

**Company:** Tractors Malaysia Berhad headquartered in Kuala Lumpur is one of the world's largest Caterpillar dealers and operates an extensive branch network throughout Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore.

**Job:** The General Manager Service is responsible for the planning and development of the Company's product support facilities and the activities of the Service Division, employing over 500 servicemen.

**Qualifications:** The Service Division is a profit centre and the General Manager Service is expected to set the Service Revenue Budget and implement programmes to meet budget objectives.

**Experience:** Applicants should possess a degree in Engineering or related disciplines. Preference will be given to those with proven success in the Heavy Equipment Industry.

**Benefits:** TMB believes that the effectiveness of an organisation rests with the quality of its people. The successful applicant will be paid basic emoluments of not less than the equivalent of £20,000 sterling per annum. Other benefits include participation in the Group profit sharing scheme, free housing and life insurance, attractive provident fund, overseas leave and air passages and assistance with Boarding School fees.

**Application:** Replies should give brief but comprehensive details to date together with a passport-sized photograph to reach us by 31st March 1977. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be marked on the cover "Service Manager" and addressed to:

Managing Director  
Tractors Malaysia Berhad  
GPO Box 2465 Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia.

**Tractors Malaysia Berhad**  
A member of the Sime Darby Group



## MANAGING PARTNER AUSTRALIA CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Firm of British Consulting Engineers with an Australian practice seeks to appoint an experienced engineer to take over from the assistant managing partner who is returning to U.K.

The successful candidate would probably be over 37 years old, Australian or British citizenship and have held positions at responsible levels on major works in U.K. or overseas, and should be capable of running this small but expanding practice which operates Australia and South East Asia principally in the fields of civil, marine and coastal engineering with some structural and design work.

It is a challenging appointment needing tact and energy but with excellent salary and rewards.

Please apply with details of experience to:

**Reynell & Son Ltd.**  
Recruitment Advertising,  
30/32 Fleet Street,  
London EC4Y 1AA

## Solicitor or Barrister for Paris

### INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY REQUIRES

barrister or solicitor for its legal department in Paris.

**Qualifications:**

- 145.
- University degree and law school passes.
- French, written and spoken at working level.
- Experience: Not less than four years' practice in at least three of the aspects of oil industrial legal matters: production, distribution, pipelines or tankers, engineering, pipelaying and other contracts, and product sales.
- Agreements, joint venture, production sharing, contracts and payment agreements.
- Agreements: those experienced in these will receive preference.
- Remuneration by arrangement, generous fringe benefits and pension.
- Applicants giving availability and full information as above, and post will be treated in strict confidence; no approach will be made without applicant's consent.

Box 0513 J, The Times

### GENERAL MANAGER

required for luxury Hotel, Saudi Arabia. A Senior Appointment and only candidates with experience in the hotel and catering industry.

tax free salary, accommodation, candidates please

Joseph Brown,  
Secretary,  
HILL INTERNATIONAL  
2315.



### EXPERT CONSULTANT

PLANTATION INDUSTRY  
APPLY post on self-enquiry basis. Knowledge of all Far East and Asia. Please reply to Box 0046 J, The Times.

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT AMANUENSIS

Employment Part-time. Young people with a good knowledge of English and a good command of a second language. Please apply to Box 0046 J, The Times.

## Weighing pay against costs

A question frequently asked by the executive who has been sought by an overseas company or who is considering an overseas post is whether the seemingly substantial salary is as good as it seems.

Reports of high rents, high food prices, expensive education costs and high prices for medical treatment have prompted most executives considering a move abroad to seek more detailed information about the country that they plan to make a new home in.

Obviously the best solution is to pay a visit to the country in question and find out at first hand the problems and costs likely to be encountered before making a final decision. However, few companies recruiting in Britain offer such facilities—understandable in the light of the high costs that can be involved—and the onus is on the applicant to find out for himself the type of problems that will be faced.

Considerable information can be provided by the embassies and consulates of the countries involved, but getting information on the type of problems likely to be faced by Britons, as seen through British eyes, can be more difficult.

Applicants for jobs in many Commonwealth countries and their dependencies are more fortunate. They can make use of the excellent series of background notes prepared by the Royal Commonwealth Society and available from its offices at Northumberland Avenue, London.

The notes, which are compiled from official and unofficial sources, are frequently updated, and contain detailed information of the type often hard to find. The countries covered are those in the main which attract British executives and technicians and for which government agencies recruit.

The notes on Singapore, for instance, provide concise information on climate, history, immigration requirements, visas and identity cards, employment passes, health and immunization requirements and the system of government.

Details on education, including lists of private school and their fees and lists of the state school system, are given as well as details on the availability of correspondence courses.

Information on insurance matters, the exchange control system, local banking facilities, import and export requirements is given as well as advice on internal transport systems and the complications of car ownership and insurance. Advice on the suitability of domestic appliances and on their importation is provided, and for the family indications of food prices and the type of food available.

Information on gas, electricity and water supplies and charges is also given and information on available accommodation.

In Singapore most employees provide expatriate with accommodation with a degree of furnishing, although it is wise to check on what is supplied. The notes point out that housing in Singapore is generally rented or bought, and examples of costs are given.

However, in neighbouring Malaysia the situation is very different with severe accommodation problems which makes it essential for employers to offer accommodation with jobs and in Zambia, another area covered by a Society report, even accommodation offered by employers can take some time to materialize. With families having to live in hotels for up to six months until flats or houses come vacant.

The value of having such detailed information is immeasurable and the Society's notes also provide a list of other publications which the expatriate will find useful.

A reflection of the frequency such information is being sought and the attractiveness of an overseas appointment is the growing concern now being shown by leading British companies who are recruiting in the same market place for trained executives and skilled technicians.

Sir John Read, chairman of EMI, has recently commented on the division which now exists in his own company, and in others, between the United Kingdom managers "penalized by severe personal taxation and financially frustrated in consequence" and the expatriate "enjoying high rewards and high standards of living".

Other companies are finding that even executives offered a promotion with a £5,000 a year salary increase are going abroad. The executive involved would have increased his United Kingdom salary to £15,000, but the offer from abroad for virtually the same job brought him a salary of £23,000 with considerably less taxation.

Most of the executives concerned are in the 35-45 age group and earning between £10,000 and £15,000, although some are earning much more. Mr Ken Corfield, managing director of Standard Telephone and Cables, one of the companies affected, points out that in statistical terms the numbers may not seem significant, but there are very few managers of this calibre and experience around.

David Young

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

KNOW-HOW: vital to developing countries

### Adviser

Accounting and Financial Management  
National Water Supply and Drainage Board

Sri Lanka

To be responsible to Chairman and Board to design Accounting system including Internal Audit System based on Public Utility Accounting Principles and model Accounting System for recommendation by Board for accounting to Municipal and Urban Councils; prepare reports on appropriate systems on financial management project monitoring and control; advise Board on staffing and training requirements for staff associated systems including use of Mechanised and EDP systems and on need for advisory services. Applicants, 35-55 years, should be qualified Accountants (eg. IPFA, ACMA, ACA, ACIS) with experience of water supply or public utilities generally. Appointment 18 months. Salary £10,000 p.a. subject to U.K. tax plus variable tax free overseas allowance in range £780-£1,900 p.a.

The post is wholly financed by the British Government under Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries. In addition to basic salary an overseas allowance (which normally includes paid leave, free family passages, children's education allowances and holiday visits, free accommodation and medical attention. Applicants should be citizens of the United Kingdom.

For full details and application form please apply (quoting ref. 308) and giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer,  
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT,  
Room 301, Fland House,  
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.



HELPING NATIONS HELP THEMSELVES

## Battelle

### GENEVA RESEARCH CENTRE

requires a

### DATA PROCESSING ENGINEER

(project leader)

with the following qualifications and aptitudes:

- higher education (university degree).
- substantial experience in the field of data base management systems implementation in administration and industrial environment.
- able to take charge of the conduct and management of research projects (opportunity analysis, conception and promotion of projects and their implementation, alone or as part of a team).
- willing to travel (including 1 to 2 month trips abroad) and have interaction with the users.
- languages: French/English.

### AN ENGINEER

(project leader)

- university training in mechanical engineering and in applied mathematics.
- wide experience in the mathematical formulation of engineering problems and in the exploitation of techniques such as finite elements methods.
- able to assume responsibility for the conduct and management of software development projects in the above-mentioned areas.
- French or English mother tongue. German would be an asset.

Those interested in these jobs should apply by writing, enclosing a short curriculum vitae, to the Head of Personnel, Battelle, 7 route de Dode, CH-1227 Chaux-de-Fonds, Geneva, Switzerland.

## PHYSIOTHERAPIST

Position immediately available in Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia for a Physiotherapist registered in England with work experience administering Pulmonary Therapy to Renal Transplant and Heart Surgery patients, pre- and post-operatively. Our 1,000 bed hospital and outpatient clinic comprise one of the largest private medical centres in the world with 275 staff physicians and 400 house physicians in over 40 specialties.

Serious candidates should submit a detailed resume, including educational background and transcripts, work history and related experience, references and a copy of registration as soon as possible.

This position offers a salary of up to \$14,700 based on experience. Excellent benefits and assistance in relocating.

Reply to: Mr Joe Casaregola,  
Employment Office,  
THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION,  
9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.



## Assistant to the General Manager DM 48,000 p.a. min.

If you are fluent in German and have management/personnel/sales experience as well as the ability to motivate and lead people into action, and are ambitious for high earnings, then you may be the executive (30-45) that we are looking for.

Sixty Seven Colleges in Munich-Stuttgart/Frankfurt/Cologne/Hamburg train young and old in office skills and languages through audio-visual methods. Although your residence will be in Munich, extensive and regular travelling to all Colleges will be required. A car will be provided.

If you are selected, you will be trained intensively in College management.

Please apply (in writing only) giving full details of career to date to:

Mr R. Smith, Director, Light & Sound Education Ltd, Northstar House, 536-544 Holloway Road, London N7 6JQ.

### SPEECH THERAPIST AND PHYSIOTHERAPIST

required beginning March for 6 to 8 months, to work for English speaking German family in Düsseldorf and later in Bonn (near Melpach). All expenses paid and salaries would be in accordance with current private practice rates. The patient is a young man of 24 recovering from a road traffic accident in which he sustained a head injury. Applications (with curriculum vitae and references) should be made to: Mrs. Jean Macdonald, 77a South Hill Park, London, W12.

Yr 07-23 0046 (before 8.30 a.m. weekdays) Please give written details of qualifications and experience when applying.

**EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR AVAILABLE**  
Toronto, London based businessman with Canadian background with liquid funds of \$250,000 active in U.K. and North American international trading companies by means of part equity cash purchase or share purchase. All replies treated in strictest confidence. Write Box 0533 J, The Times.

**INTERNATIONAL MARKETING EXECUTIVE**  
currently with renowned world-wide Corporation, seeking experienced in all aspects of international trade, particularly in the field of international sales. Position at General Management level. Replies to Box 0542 J, The Times.

**NIGERIA**  
Wanted suitably qualified and experienced Civil Engineer or large group operating nationally in Nigeria. The principal is a British. Salary and conditions to be agreed. Box 0581 J, The Times.

**OTHER APPOINTMENTS VACANT ON PAGES 25 AND 26**

## HEAD OF O & M SERVICES Milan c. £10,000 p.a. Plus substantial benefits

Our Client, a leading Italian bank and part of a world-wide banking organisation, wish to appoint an O. & M. Manager to lead a team of ten Analysts; spearheading the introduction of a professional O. & M. service.

The real challenge of this position is to develop the skills of the existing team and shape the department into an internal consultancy service, capable of undertaking the analysis and solution of any operating problem within both time and cost constraints.

To take on this task you will be aged 33 to 45, and an already established Manager with at least ten years' O. & M. experience, fluent in Italian, have sound banking knowledge, an appreciation of computer systems plus negotiating skills with staff unions.

For the right man salary will not be a restrictive factor and the figure quoted above is a guideline. Benefits are substantial and in line with best banking practice.

If you match the parameters set, please submit your curriculum vitae, in English, to the Company's Advisor, Mr. J. E. P. McSweeney, Prospect Appointments Service, 101 Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts. SG5 1NB. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## PROSPECT

THE O & M PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Middle East c. £7,000 tax free

A major construction company requires a male Secretary/P.A. to work with a Senior Executive. Candidates should be aged 30-45 years and the essential requirements are:

- a number of years experience in the Middle East in a similar capacity
- first rate secretarial skills (shorthand required)
- stable employment record

For an immediate interview, please phone Michael Yeend on 01-649 6681.

### CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning in the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is seeking applications for the position of Chairman of the Department to commence on July 1, 1977, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The successful applicant will be expected to provide dynamic leadership in a graduate department which currently gives an M.Sc. (P.L.) in a professional programme and a Ph.D. programme. Candidates are expected to have a Ph.D. in planning or a related field, a distinguished scholarly and professional record and related administrative experience.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to: Professor J. M. Ham, Dean, School of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto, 65 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada.

### CIVIL ENGINEER for Saudi Arabia

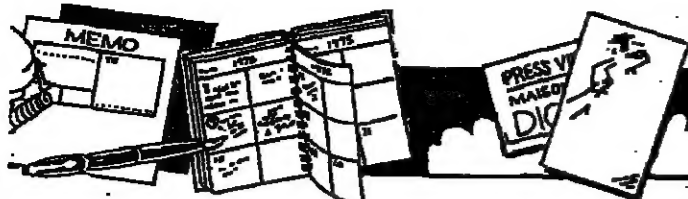
A big construction firm is in immediate need for two English construction engineers of minimum ten years experience; salary is £10,000 to £12,000 per annum plus furnished accommodation, car, one month holiday, one round-trip ticket. The only out-of-tax is 5% social insurance premium. Contract for 2 years.

Write your prequalification to: ITC, Gunglwegstrasse 22, 8000 Munchen 90/Germany.









## La creme de la creme Opportunities

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

### Partner's Secretary

Applications are invited from well educated Secretaries preferably with some legal experience to work for a busy Commercial Lawyer large City law firm.

Irreproachable secretarial skills essential, cheerfulness and a sense of humour are decided assets. A pleasant and rewarding job for those interested in commercial law.

**SALARY IN THE REGION £3,500-£3,900**

Write with c.v. to Staff Manageress,  
**LINKLATER & PAINES,**  
Barrington House,  
59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

### TWO PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES S.W.1.

Well regarded American Magazine has two immediate openings in their small publishing office. It is for a very experienced **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/P.A.** 30 plus, for the Managing Director of European Operation. The applicant should be well read, self motivated and unflappable. First class secretarial skills and sing ability essential plus a willingness to accept responsibility for the day to day running of the office. An excellent career opportunity.  
**£4,000 PLUS BENEFITS.**  
Second opening is for a **JUNIOR SECRETARY/P.A.** for the U.K. Manager. Short hand and typing essential plus a willingness to learn and to assist the Secretary when required.  
**£3,000 PLUS BENEFITS.**

TELEPHONE 01-373 4767 FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

### rust Houses Forte Limited Assistant Press Officer

Our press office team at 86 Park Lane. (male/female) should have previous office and copywriting experience and knowledge of the hotel and catering industry. Salary is offered together with attractive benefits. Application form please telephone Vivien on 01-433 3777.

### THE THOMAS COOK GROUP LIMITED

seeking a second Senior Secretary to join the existing team in the London-based Office of the Group Chief Executive of this international organisation. This interesting appeal to a Secretary who has had several years experience at Senior Management level and enjoys working in a busy and stimulating environment. Successful candidate will, of course, have good 1st and typing speeds, and be able to handle and with diplomacy all the day-to-day pressures in an environment. Will be around £3,500-£3,750 p.a. Apply full details of qualifications and experience to: **KEPP, Personnel Officer, The Thomas Cook Group, 5, Broad Street, London, W1A 1ER, or telephone 01-521 481 for further information.**

### SECRETARY/P.A.

A versatile person required by Engineering London based French precision metal company. A to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### FINISH? 1,000+?

A PA (English) looking for a new challenge. Self-motivated, energetic, and a team player. Please contact me confidentially. **445 8791-4**

### EXECUTIVES

A dynamic Manager, aged 25-35, with a proven track record in a well established company. Self-motivated, energetic, and a team player. Please contact me confidentially. **445 8791-4**

### AN ORDINARY JOB—£3,500

Property developers want a secretarial assistant. A to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### £3,600 NEG. No working late

The busy Managing Director of a firm of City Consulting Engineers is looking for a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### ADVERTISING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Do the following appeal to you: Salary £3,500-£3,800 p.a. 4 weeks holiday + BUPA. If so a well known Advertising Agency is in need of a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

In Mayfair, are recruiting top level Secretaries for their Managing Director and Manager of International Division. Age 25-35.  
**£3,600 Negotiable**  
118 New Bond St. W.1.  
**445 3005**

### SECRETARY who likes organizing

Partner in Architects office. W.1, needs Secretary (25-35) who will also run his small, friendly office.  
**£3,250 plus Neg.**  
Ring 229 3841

### THE CREAM OF THE BUNCH IN AD AGENCIES

Trainee Account Executive. Fantastic career opportunity with one of the leading Ad Agencies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **adventure**, 62 South Merton St., W.1.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

Required for the District Nurse Office, to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### SUPER 2ND JOB £3,300

for a well-educated and well-groomed young Secretary working for Partner in very diverse City legal firm. Level office super people to work with and lots to do. The sort of place where you get interested in the work and time flies! If you have good skills and all levels talking to clients at all levels, please ring Joanna Dyson

### KENTCOM ADVERTISING

Intelligent well-spoken person with good secretarial skills and experience in a busy office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **KENTCOM**, 275 5555

### SELF STARTERS ONLY

Secretary for head of small firm with no industry links. Accompanying with good secretarial skills and experience in a busy office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **SELF STARTERS ONLY**, 01-439 3982

### W.2.

Advertising Agency chairman seeks Secretary. Responsible position for someone with top management experience, capable of handling secretarial, office administration and social organisation duties to a high standard. Stimulating and informal atmosphere. Must be prepared to work as part of a team. Salary negotiable. Tel 01-723 3227, ext 136

### YOU?

Young person required as P.A./Secretary helping to set up small, luxury hotel in delightful country house. Versatile opportunity for someone with artistic flair. Excellent salary and excellent conditions provided.  
**COMES GROVE MANOR**  
BATH, AVON

### SECRETARY/P.A. to Contracts Director £3000 plus

Our Electrical Contracts Director is seeking an efficient Secretary/P.A. to work at our comfortable, modern offices in Euston Road near Euston Station. Intelligent, initiative, tact and a pleasant personality are the qualities required for this responsible position—working with first rate shorthand typing and audio experience.  
The Company operates a 35 hour week enabling you to finish at 4 p.m. on Friday although some overtime may be required in this demanding post. Salary will be around £3,000 plus for the right applicant. Four weeks annual holiday, subsidised staff restaurant.  
Please phone or write to Roy Phillips, Haden Young Ltd., 141 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, Tel: 01-367 4377.

**HADEN YOUNG** Building, Industrial & Process Services Engineers

### INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SECRETARY

required for Sub-Dean in busy postgraduate medical school office. Varied secretarial duties, in particular dealing with the organisation of paediatric courses for doctors and health workers from the U.K. and overseas, and also assisting the Dean's secretary. Previous secretarial experience and the ability to work on own initiative essential. A friendly disposition is important in this varied and interesting post.  
Salary within the range £3,063-£3,618 (inclusive of London Weighting), initial salary according to age and qualifications. Four weeks' annual leave. Applications, giving details of age, education and experience and the names of referees, should be sent to The Secretary (166542), Institute of Child Health, 31 Guilford Street, WC1N 1EB, to arrive not later than 7 March, 1977. Further details may be obtained by telephoning Janet Keeble at 01-242 9789.

### TOP SECRETARY REQUIRED

Experienced person to work as Secretary to Financial Director of large Public Company. Good educational and secretarial background essential and applicants must be used to acting on their own initiative. Location, West End of London.  
Attractive salary, good working conditions, superannuation, etc.  
Apply giving details of experience to:  
**Box 0628 J, The Times.**

### SECRETARY P.A.s required for THREE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF TRADE ASSOCIATION

Must have high level secretarial skills and be prepared to use own initiative. Pleasant offices in W.1 include subsidised staff canteen; four weeks' annual holiday, very good pension scheme, excellent salary for right applicants.  
Ring 01-486 4100, extension 118, and ask for the Personnel Officer

### SECRETARY P.A.

Vice-President of American Company in the West End requires a capable P.A. Sec. preferably 30+. He/she will be well experienced in business with first class secretarial skills.  
Salary in the region of £4,000 plus.  
Please reply to:  
**BOX 0532 J, THE TIMES**

### CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

for Joint Managing Directors in frozen food organisation, E.C.1. Must have shorthand and ability to organise modern office. £3,000 plus L.Vs.  
Please ring **Mr Lloyd** 251 4892

### Monica Grove Recruitment Limited

Telephone: 01-839 1082

### JOE WITH A DIFFERENCE!

Energetic, well-spoken young person wanted to help in exciting new venture. Good secretarial skills and experience in a busy office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **JOE WITH A DIFFERENCE!**, 01-439 3982

### COUNTRY ESTATES DEPARTMENT, W.1

Senior Partner in a leading firm of estate agents requires a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### Secretary To Group Legal Director Slough

Wilkinson Match is an international company engaged worldwide in the manufacture and marketing of a diverse range of well known consumer products.  
The Group Legal Director, with offices near to Slough, requires a competent secretary to assist him in the varied and interesting work associated with a busy Legal Department.  
The successful candidate, male or female, will possess good shorthand and typing speeds, and have experience or a desire to gain experience in a Legal Department.  
The position carries an attractive salary, coupled with the benefits associated with a large international company.  
If you are interested please write giving details of your age, experience and current salary to—The Group Personnel Manager, Wilkinson Match Ltd., Sword House, Tottenham Rd, High Wycombe, Bucks.

### Wilkinson Match PERSONAL SECRETARY

Salary: Up to £4,500 p.a.  
Capable of working with the Managing Director of several companies involved in the setting up of Group Head Office in pleasant new air conditioned premises in the London City. Successful candidate should have preferably had American Company experience working at senior management level. Should be preferably a graduate, with an interest in figurework, and should have at least 8-10 years practical experience. Must enclose references, which will be used only after interview.

### RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

Salary: Up to £3,500 p.a.  
Capable of shorthand, typing, telex operation and general filing functions. Must enclose references which will be used only after interview.  
Apply Box 0045 J, The Times.

### £4,000 IN MAYFAIR

The Managing Director of an International Engineering Company needs a first-class Secretary/Personal Assistant who enjoys organising and arranging social functions. If you are between 25 and 35, enjoy busy working day, have sound skills and French conversation, then telephone immediately:  
**SENIOR SECRETARIES**  
173 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS BUTLER & COOK

required for country house in Wiltshire. The candidate of working and living conditions. Must be a woman, who would be a good cook and have experience in a large house. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **BUTLER & COOK**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### QUALIFIED NANNY SAUDI ARABIA

Experienced (preferably with Arabic family). In look after two children, boy 10 and girl 7, in a beautiful villa. Excellent salary, superannuation, etc. Apply to: **SAUDI ARABIA**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### SUPER JOB-ONTARIO

Our wanted immediately. An experienced, well-spoken person with good secretarial skills and experience in a busy office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **SUPER JOB-ONTARIO**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### HOUSEKEEPER

Immediate vacancy. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **HOUSEKEEPER**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### FRIENDLY ITALIAN family

requires a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### MANAGER REQUIRED for South

Apply to: **MANAGER REQUIRED**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### YATES SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN THEOLOGY

The College proposes to elect a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### St Hugh's College, Oxford MOBERLY SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP

The College proposes to elect a to assist on technical functions, duties include: in absence of branch manager, organising engineers and visiting with customers. Sound numeracy essential, "O" level English, French preferred.  
**£3,000 p.a. negotiable.**  
Apply in writing to:  
**TRELL, D. PENNELLER & COMPANY LTD.,**  
28 Haxton Garden, London, E.C.1

### P.A. to the Dean of Art & Design

**£3207-£3567 pa + £312 pa Supplement**  
This is a highly responsible and challenging appointment to the Management Team of the Art & Design Resource Centre based in our new offices at Bounds Green, North London.  
Apart from a wide range of complex administrative and secretarial activities, you would be involved with developing new systems and methods to handle the development of high level working relationships with Industry and Commerce.  
You should possess first rate secretarial skills and have either graduate or equivalent status, or substantial relevant experience. A mature approach to work is essential.  
Write for full details and an application form, posting first-class to: **Appointments Officer (Ref. A283A), Bounds Green Road, N11 2NQ, to whom completed forms must be returned by March 7.**

### Middlesex Polytechnic

### Secretary to the Managing Director of British Olivetti

We are seeking a resourceful, personable Secretary for the Managing Director of this prestigious business. The successful candidate should have first class shorthand and typing speeds, and be able to handle and with diplomacy all the day-to-day pressures in an environment. Will be around £3,500-£3,750 p.a. Apply full details of qualifications and experience to: **KEPP, Personnel Officer, The Thomas Cook Group, 5, Broad Street, London, W1A 1ER, or telephone 01-521 481 for further information.**

### P.A. for NATIONAL CHARITY

Director of Fund Raising Department in West-End based Charity needs an efficient Personal Assistant to run busy, friendly office. Successful applicants will have administrative ability, plenty of initiative and good secretarial skills (shorthand not essential).  
**£3,000 Salary and plenty of scope for advancement in return for demanding but worthwhile job.**  
Please ring 491 4364 or 491 4387.

### Appointments Vacant also on pages 23 and 24

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### The University of Papua New Guinea (PORT MORESBY)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Education. The successful candidate should have a degree in Education and be qualified to teach in a tertiary institution. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### University of Hong Kong LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CHINESE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Chinese. The successful candidate should have a degree in Chinese and be qualified to teach in a tertiary institution. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### University of Salford CHAIR IN CONTEMPORARY HISTORY AND POLITICS

Applications are invited for a new Chair in Contemporary History and Politics in the Department of Social and Political Studies. The salary will be within the professional range. The minimum of which is £28,106 p.a. Applications should be received by the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M6 4WT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by March 18, 1977. Please quote reference number SOC/75.

### University of Manchester MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate should have a degree in Economics and be qualified to teach in a tertiary institution. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: **UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER**, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

### The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

### £6,000 plus Appointments every Friday



## Appointments Vacant also on pages 23, 24 and 25

### GENERAL VACANCIES

## MULTI-NATIONAL JAPANESE TRADING COMPANY

requires young COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT (age group 20/22) for its machinery/electronics department (challenging characters welcome).

If possible applicants should be experienced in import/export business and business administration (H.N.D. level preferable) and have technical learning.

Excellent conditions of service

Full details of personal history and career to:

Mr. A. P. Gramston,

KANEMATSU-GOSHO LTD,

120 Moorgate,

London, E.C.2

### TRAINEE EXECUTIVE

#### CONSULTANT

#### E.C.2

If you like working with people and could believe, as we do, that finding them jobs is an important and professional activity, then we can offer you a long-term career in one of the U.K.'s largest employment agencies.

Talented individuals with a vigorous entrepreneurial but socially aware environment.

We want to recruit a well-educated person, either with previous agency experience or as a trainee. £3,000-25,000 annually a.s.e.

01-588 1031

ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL

Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

INSURANCE CAREERS: We have vacancies in all broking and company fields, especially for up-and-coming people. CONTACT: GARDNER & GIBBS, 55 Fleet St., E.C.4, 3027-7046.

WELL-EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS: 116-51 find a career of good status in a leading company. SALES EXECUTIVES for new management team. See Centre de a Career.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS

required by Ticer Real Estate Management. This position calls for full use of your property knowledge in counselling executives of the world's largest corporations transferring into and around London. You'll need to understand the property market, have negotiating skills and the ability to give advice on desirable areas, property values etc. Salary according to age and experience.

CALL DAVID GOLDING, 01-535 1571

DANISH OFFICE FURNITURE

European Furniture Marketing Company requires dynamic self-motivated representatives to promote our Office Furniture Systems. Good salary, usual benefits, excellent prospects.

HOPKINS GREEN & CO.

119 Long Acre, London W.C.2.

01-240 2335

DOES YOUR FRENCH SHORTHAND

equal your English? If so, we can offer you a position in the French language section of our company. We are looking for a person who is fluent in French and English, and who is experienced in shorthand. Salary and conditions of service are negotiable.

SENIOR STAFF SELECTION

01-493 3331

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRST

in S.W.1 requires

SECRETARY

aged 20+ for Partner. Knowledge of Spanish useful. Auditing and 50 typing speed essential. Salary negotiable according to experience. Phone 01-535 7581.

ADVERTISING P.A./SECRETARY

for our Chairman. Attractive personality and initiative. A variety of duties. Shorthand not essential. Salary and conditions of service negotiable. Phone 01-493 7917.

APPLY MANAGING DIRECTOR,

GEORGE PHILIP & SON LTD.,

100 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4.

01-535 1571

This position is open to both male and female.

**Publishing**

**EXPORT SALES MANAGER**

The George Philip Group, leading map and book publishers, require an able and energetic Export Sales Manager to promote the world-wide of the five imprints within the group. This is an exceptional opportunity offering substantial scope for achievement.

Proven ability selling books to export markets at a senior level and a keen awareness of the book trade are essential. Up to 3 months travel a year is involved. Salary negotiable, company car and other fringe benefits.

APPLY MANAGING DIRECTOR,

GEORGE PHILIP & SON LTD.,

100 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4.

01-535 1571

This position is open to both male and female.

**Northwood Publications Limited**

(The trade and technical publishing division of The Thomson Organisation Ltd)

**MEAT TRADES JOURNAL**

**ADVERTISEMENT SALES EXECUTIVE**

Meat Trades Journal, the leading UK weekly newspaper in its field seeks an experienced Sales Executive. The candidate has an opportunity of joining an enthusiastic sales team, and should possess the ability and confidence to develop a territory.

The position offers a good basic salary and Company car. If you feel you are professional enough to join a leading publishing house, please apply for an application form to:

PERSONNEL SERVICES MANAGER,

NORTHWOOD PUBLICATIONS LTD,

ELM HOUSE, ELM STREET,

LONDON WC1X 0BP.

Tel: 01-278 2345, ext 33.

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.

Western Staff Services

QUALITY TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

★ PAID HOLIDAYS ★ TOP ASSIGNMENTS

★ TOP RATES ★ LATE NIGHT THURS

For the best in permanent and temporary jobs call now

439 1801

2 Hanover Street, W.1.



1



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel. Private Advertisers only 01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234

Appointments 01-728 9161

Property Estate Agents 01-728 9231

Personal Trade 01-728 9351

Animals and Birds 27

Business to Business 27

Car Buyers Guide 27

Domestic Situations 27

Education 27

Finance 27

Formal Overseas 27

For Sale 27

Legal Notices 27

Medical 27

Personal and Non-Professional 27

Situations Wanted 27

Max No. replies should be addressed to: P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and all replies to copy (except for classified advertisements) is 12.00 noon on the day of publication. For classified advertisements the deadline is 12.00 noon on the day of publication. For classified advertisements the deadline is 12.00 noon on the day of publication.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. Make every effort to avoid errors in advertisement. Each day thousands of advertisements are read and each day thousands of errors are made. If you spot an error, report it to the Classified Department immediately. If you spot an error, report it to the Classified Department immediately.

IF YOU ARE PROSECUTED FOR THE NAME OF "THE TIMES" IN THE COURSE OF YOUR ADVERTISING, please contact the Classified Department immediately.

WICKFORD-BIRTHS—On 23rd February, to Mr and Mrs J. Wickford, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

CHAFFIN-LAND—On Feb. 19, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Chaffin, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

CRANFORD—On Feb. 2, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Cranford, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

DAVIDSON—On Feb. 2, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Davidson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

NEWBORN—On 17th Feb. 1977, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Newborn, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

TRICKING—On Feb. 1, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Tricking, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

VOICING—On Feb. 2, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Voicing, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WICKFORD-BIRTHS—On 23rd February, to Mr and Mrs J. Wickford, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

CHAFFIN-LAND—On Feb. 19, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Chaffin, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

CRANFORD—On Feb. 2, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Cranford, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

DEATHS

DEWHURST—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Dewhurst, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

FORMAN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Forman, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

GOODARD—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Goodard, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

GOODMAN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Goodman, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

GUINNY—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Guinny, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

HARRILL—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Harrill, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

HUTTON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Hutton, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

LOWRY—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Lowry, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

MELMAN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Melman, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

MONTAGU-POLLOCK—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Montagu-Pollock, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

MURPHY—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Murphy, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

NICHOLLS—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Nicholls, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

OWEN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Owen, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

PETERSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Peterson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

REYNOLDS—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Reynolds, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

SHAW—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Shaw, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

SMITH—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Smith, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMAS—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thomas, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WATSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Watson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WILLIAMS—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Williams, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WYNN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Wynn, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

YOUNG—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Young, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

ZIMMERMAN—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Zimmerman, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

DEATHS

APPROVED—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Approved, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

MODIFICATION—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Modification, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

REVISION—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Revision, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WARRANT—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Warranty, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WARRANT—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Warranty, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WARRANT—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Warranty, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

WARRANT—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Warranty, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

DEATHS

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

THOMPSON—On Feb. 23rd, peacefully, at 11.15, to Mr and Mrs J. Thompson, a daughter (Charlotte). A sister to Charlotte.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

The Green Book

ADMISSION FREE

Speakers

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

The Green Book

ADMISSION FREE

Speakers

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

The Green Book

ADMISSION FREE

Speakers

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

The Green Book

ADMISSION FREE

Speakers

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING

The Green Book

ADMISSION FREE

Speakers

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP

ANDREW FAULDS, MP